Amusements.

McVICKER'S THEATRE. Madison street, between State and Dearborn. Last night but one of the popular Comedian, Mr. HACKETT, who will appear in two characters. The performance will commence with the Comedy in three acts, entitled YANKEE IN ENGLAND. Solomon Swop...... Originally written and performed by Mr. Hackett. ... This (Tuesday) Evening, Oct. 22, will be presented the serio comic sketch written expressly for Mr. Hackett and founded on an incident at the New York Post Office, entitled MONS. MALLET; Or, The Post-Office Mistake. Mons. Mallet.......Mr. Hackett. GRAND DANCE..........Miss JENNIE HIGHT. To conclude with the Petite Comedy of A REGULAR FIX. Hugh De Brass..........Mr. Myers.

THE LIGHT GUARD BAND.—The Chicago Light Guard Band would respectfully inform the public that they have opened an Office at 93 RANDOLPH STREET, Cor. Dearborn, And are prepared to furnish Music for BALLS, PARTIES AND PARADES, On reasonable terms. Office hours from 10 until 12 A. M., and from 3 until 5 P. M. Any orders left at their former office will be promptly attended to.

McVICKER'S THEATRE.—SPECIAL NOTICE. The last performances in Chicago of Mr. HACKETT are arranged for this week as follows: TUESDAY—As SOLOMON SWOOP, written and originally acted by Mr. Hackett, in the comedy in three acts, called THE YANKEE IN ENGLAND, and also perform MONSIEUR MALLET, in the POST OFFICE MISTAKE. WEDNESDAY—In his original Dutch character of RIP VAN WINKLE, and also in his popular IRISH part in his LAST LEGS. THURSDAY—By particular request and most positively last time, as the GREAT FALSTAFF of KING HENRY IVTH, Shakespeare's most notable comic creation. FRIDAY—Will be revived COL. NIMROD WILDFIRE, the Kentuckian of 1815, with other entertainments. SATURDAY—Mr. Hackett declining to be a candidate for a public benefit, will make his last appearance in the FALSTAFF PRETENDING LOVE in the Comedy of MERRY WIVES OF WINDSOR.

G. MIRASOLE'S DANCING ACADEMY, Corner Madison and Clark sts.—Entrance on Madison. Class open at all times for beginners. CHILDREN'S CLASS every Tuesday and Saturday. Parents only allowed as visitors. Assembly every Tuesday night for Scholars and Friends, and no persons admitted except those introduced by scholars. Post Office Box 1059.

Wanted.

WANTED—Any Business House requiring the services of a capable, trustworthy man, a good accountant and penman, who refers to leading bankers and business men in the city and East, and willing to take a moderate salary can find one by addressing H. J., care of J. W. Sykes, Esq., No. 7 Cole's Building.

WANTED—Two first-class Milliners for the city trade. One to Finish, the other as Trimmer. None need apply but those fully competent. Address "A. B. C." Post Office Box 4419.

WANTED—To exchange for GROCERIES a Fire Proof Safe, nearly new and in perfect order, weighing about 1000 pounds. Address P. O. Box 3367.

REAL ESTATE WANTED—Wanted to exchange a very desirable piece of land, on the West side free from incumbrance, for a pleasant house and lot on the South or North side east of Clark street preferred. A cash payment will be made or an incumbrance assumed, if desirable. Address "Advertiser, Box 163," with description of property and amount of cash, or of incumbrance.

SADDLE AND HARNESS Makers Wanted. GOOD WAGES AND STEADY EMPLOYMENT. TURNER & SIDWAY, No. 36 Randolph street, Chicago.

To Rent.

TO RENT—The Residence of the undersigned, 233 Indiana street, corner Dearborn street. The house is pleasantly located, and contains five rooms on the first story and six on the second; is supplied with gas furnace—hot and cold water, bath room, &c., and is in good repair throughout. E. C. LARNED, McCormick's building, cor. Randolph & Dearborn.

TO RENT—To a gentleman, one unfurnished room, in the third story of a first class house situated on the North side, within ten minutes walk from Rush street Bridge, and one block west of Rush street. Said house is occupied by only three persons. Address, Post Office Box 1601.

TO RENT—With Board, a pleasant Front Parlor and Bedroom, large clothes press, furnished if desired, at 21 Michigan avenue. References required.

TO RENT.—Eagle Hotel will be rented on reasonable terms to a good tenant. For further information inquire of E. MOORE, Eagle Hotel, opposite Chicago and Northwestern Railway passenger Depot.

TO RENT—The large Brick Packing House or Warehouse, 66 by 120 feet, four stories, just below Rush street Bridge, and fronting the river. Also, two first-class Brick, and one Frame dwelling, near corner of Pine and Michigan streets. Inquire of W. B. SAMPSON, or of the subscriber, No. 66 Court House. B. CARPENTER.

TO RENT—With immediate possession—A Store with Dwelling over it, situated in the West Division, suitable for a Lager Beer Saloon or Retail Grocery. Rent moderate to a good tenant. Also, Building Lots to lease, suitable for business purposes. Apply to J. F. BOSTON, 200 Washington street, Room No. 6.

TO RENT AND FOR SALE.—House on Michigan avenue for rent. House near Union Park for rent or sale. Lots on Dearborn street for rent, with Sash Vaults. Apply to F. H. CUTTING, Room No. 3 Walker's Block, Dearborn street.

TO RENT—A large three-story and basement House, No. 610 Wabash avenue, in complete order, with Gas, Water, Bath Room, &c. Good Yard and Barn on the premises. It is a desirable house and location, and will be rented from now till the 1st of May for one half the value of the rent to a good tenant. Inquire of D. GOODRICH, corner of Clark and Monroe streets, or on the premises. Possession given immediately.

HOUSE TO LET—Either furnished or unfurnished, in a favorable locality, suitable for a large family or a boarding house. Inquire at 328 State street.

TO RENT.—PIANOS AND MELODEONS for Rent—new and second hand. Pianos for sale low at 112 Lake street, (up stairs) near Clark street.

For Sale.

FOR SALE CHEAP—A house 20x40 and barn, can be seen and particulars given at 340 South Clark street.

FOR SALE AT A SACRIFICE, a superior toned Iron Frame, Over-Strung Rosewood Piano Forte. Apply at 136 West Madison street, (up-stairs.)

FOR SALE—A Scholarship in Bryant & Stratton's Commercial College. Apply to E. R. WELLS, of the firm of Satterlee, Wells & Faulkner, at 64 Lake state.

FOR SALE—House and Lot, 231 Wabash avenue. The house was well built, and has gas and water. The lot is in a pleasant part of the city and is the highest point of ground in the South Division. Address L. ROSSITER, Lake Forest.

FOR SALE AT REALLY GREAT BARGAINS.—Lots on Indiana, near La Salle street; 25x125 ft. with good house, on Depuyster street, near Desplaines; 25x125 ft. on Aberdeen near Adams street; three lots of that size; 23x120 ft. with three-story house on Jefferson near Jackson street; a large two-story house, on Indiana, near Franklin street; 25x100 ft. on Chicago avenue, near Wolcott street; a fine three-story house. ERNST PRUSSING, No. 6 Larmon Block, corner Clark and Washington.

STEAM FLOURING MILL FOR SALE OR TO RENT.—The Steam Flouring Mill situated on Canal street, between Lake and Randolph streets, known as the "Dearborn Mills," contains four run of stone. Apply on the premises or to Box 3299, Chicago Post Office.

Boarding.

BOARDING—A pleasant suit of front rooms in a private family, located in a pleasant part of the North Side. Address P. O. Box 1948.

BOARDING.—Suits of rooms and single rooms can be obtained with board at 265 State street. Also, a few day boarders can be accommodated.

BOARDING.—A gentleman and his wife and two single gentlemen can be accommodated with pleasant Rooms and Board at 34 Wabash avenue.

BOARDING.—Two front rooms to let with board to a gentleman and wife, or two gentlemen, on reasonable terms. Apply to 64 Wabash avenue, corner of Randolph street.

BOARDING.—Desirable rooms with board may now be had at 49 Van Buren street, third door east of State street.

BOARDING.—A few gentlemen and families can be accommodated with board and pleasant rooms at No. 69 Michigan avenue. Also, a few day boarders. References exchanged.

Lumber, &c.

LUMBER! To all parties in want of Lumber I would say that I have on hand and am prepared to sell a full assortment of Lumber, and would invite their attention to my stock: Sash, Boards, Joist, Scantling, Siding, Fencing, Flooring, Shingles, Lath, &c. &c. I am selling at the LOWEST MARKET PRICES. Orders received promptly attended to. Yard and Office, Beach street, between Polk and Taylor. P. O. Box 3390. READ A. WILLIAMS.

BABCOCK & PEER, 171 RANDOLPH STREET, Mahogany, Rosewood and Walnut, ALSO, CHAMBER, DINING-ROOM & COMMON FURNITURE, IN GREAT VARIETY. Wood Seat and Cane-Seat Chairs, Bedsteads and Mattresses, School Furniture on hand and to Order. Particular attention paid to Country Orders.

CANDLES.—Grocers and others in want of BARRETT'S STEARIC LIGHTS, [illegible]

BUFFALO ROBES, FOR SALE by the Bale at the Road Company, or the [illegible] No. 23 Lake street, Chicago, Ill. J. A. [illegible] & Co.

NEW YORK STEAM DYE [illegible]

CHICAGO TRIBUNE, DAILY, TRI-WEEKLY AND WEEKLY. Office, No. 51 Clark Street.

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Chicago Daily Tribune.

VOLUME XV. CHICAGO, WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 23, 1861. NUMBER 92.

Chicago Tribune

WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 23, 1861.

THE TWO ACTIONS.

There is, we take it, no more reason for concealing the fact that our forces at *Leesburgh* met with a severe repulse on *Monday*, than there is for suppressing the news of our victory at Ironton on the same day. The disaster counterbalances the success, and we start off anew with the account with the rebels unchanged. We regret, however, to be compelled to say that in the Leesburgh affair we have only the repetition of the old story —three rebels to one loyalist, a gallant fight, and a Federal repulse. In this case, the consequences were unusually fatal—the life of Col. Baker and we know not how many of his gallant men paying the penalty of the policy to which our armies seem doomed. But we have not the particulars, and withhold comment, content to believe that the check and the failure of the reconnoisance were unavoidable.

DUTY OF TICKET PRINTERS.

All persons charged with the duty of preparing tickets for the November election, should see to it that their ballots have on them these words:

"*Against the Banking Law on a Specie Basis.*"

In another part of this paper we have set forth a few of the objections which may be urged against that law—enough to condemn it in the minds of all men who desire a sound currency for this State; but let it be remembered that the neglect of the voter to cast his ballot against the law, will not defeat it. Its adoption or rejection is to be determined by the votes actually given on that question. In voting on amendments to the Constitution, &c., at a general election, a majority of all the votes cast for any officer elected, is required to testify the people's approval; so the failure to vote either way is a vote against whatever is proposed. Not so in this case. If only a dozen men in the State vote on the law, and nine of them vote for it, it is adopted, and will go into operation as soon as the schemers can find somebody who will take the "*big thing*" off their hands for a consideration. We know that these specie men who propose to start a bank of ten millions capital, without any determinate sum of specie for the redemption of their notes, are busy in all parts of the State, and that thousands of men will approve their doings by failure to examine their tickets, and scratch off the affirmative sentence. The duty of men who prepare the tickets is urgent, and we hope they will not fail to discharge it.

AN INQUIRY.

In Mr. Seward's letter to Lord Lyons are two statements often maintained by us in this journal, and for which we have been soundly and roundly abused by those foolish contemporaries who imagine that the Constitution gives the President no discretionary power in the means which he will adopt for suppressing the rebellion, and that his efforts to that end are not to be ignored by the acts of Congress. In the following, we find undoubted evidence that Mr. Seward has adopted the only wise and proper view of the powers and duties of the Chief Magistrate. He says:

> But it does seem necessary to state, for the information of that Government, that Congress is by the Constitution invested with no executive power or responsibility whatever; and, on the contrary, that the President of the United States is, by the Constitution and laws, invested with the whose executive power of the government, and charged with the supreme direction of all municipal or ministerial civil agents, as well as of the whole land and naval forces of the Union; and that, invested with those ample powers, *he is charged by the Constitution and laws with the absolute duty of suppressing insurrection, as well as of preventing and repelling invasion*; and that for these purposes he constitutionally exercises the right of suspending the writ of *habeas corpus*, whenever and wheresoever, and in whatsoever extent, the public safety, endangered by treason or invasion in arms, in his judgment requires.

—Doctrine that we have again and again endeavored to illustrate and enforce, and which we are glad to see Mr. Seward approve. But the last sentence of the following paragraph comprises all the necessary reasoning and to that, too, we are firmly committed.

> The British government have candidly conceded, in the remonstrance before me, that even in this country, so remarkable for so long an enjoyment by its people of the highest immunities of personal freedom, war, and especially *civil war, cannot be conducted exclusively in the forms and with the dilatory remedies provided by municipal laws which are adequate to the preservation of public order in a time of peace.* Treason always operates, if possible, by surprise, and prudence and humanity therefore equally require that violence concocted in secret shall be prevented, if practicable, by unusual and vigorous precaution. I am fully aware of the inconveniences which result from the practice of such precaution, embarrassing communities in social life, and affecting perhaps trade and intercourse with foreign nations. But the American people, after having tried in every way to avert civil war, have accepted it at least as a stern necessity. The chief interest, while it lasts, is not the enjoyments of society, or the profits of trade, but the saving of the national life. That life saved, all the other blessings which attend it will speedily return, with greater assurance of continuance than ever before. *The safety of the whole people has become, in the present emergency, the supreme law, and so long as the danger shall exist, all classes of society equally, the denizen and the citizen, cheerfully acquiesce in the measures which that law prescribes.*

Now will somebody tell us, if these are the rules of action at Washington, why Fremont's proclamation was set aside? Why an act of Congress was interposed between a necessary and powerful measure of a Commanding General and the rebels and assassins at whom he struck?

THE HEROES OF THE DAY.

Brigadier General Charles P. Stone, who commanded the division of our army that made the unfortunate, because unsuccessful, advance towards Leesburg, is a Massachusetts man, born at Greenfield, graduated at West Point, and a former officer in the army. He resigned several years ago, and took to civil pursuits. We believe he had some connection with the capitol or aqueduct improvements at Washington, and being in the city at the outbreak of the rebellion, when all was confusion and alarm, he was placed in command of the District of Columbia volunteers. Later he was appointed Colonel of the 14th Regular Infantry, (one of the new regiments,) and still later was made a Brigadier General. He is a man about thirty-five years of age, and has borne himself well hitherto. We shall be slow to believe that the repulse before Leesburg is chargeable to his neglect or incapacity. He has for some months been lying idle in the vicinity of Poolesville, Md., with a force of about 10,000 men.

Of Colonel Edward D. Baker, who fell in this engagement, no words of eulogy are needed. He is well known in Illinois, and indeed throughout the country; and his death has already saddened many a heart. He was a native of England, an adopted citizen of Illinois, soldier in the Mexican war, and former Congressman from our State. Several years since he moved to California, and has been prominent in politics upon the Pacific coast, elected at last, and justly, with a senatorship from Oregon. When the war began he conceived the idea of a California regiment of returned Californians, to represent that part of the Union, and he raised regiments in Philadelphia, [illegible] and New York. Subsequently, a week ago, the Governor of [illegible] acting by authority, recognized [illegible] of those regiments as a part of the State's forces, and numbered them as such. Senator Baker, who had been acting as Brigadier General, received a Colonel's commission from Gov. Curtin, which was the highest military appointment consistent with his senatorial character. In this capacity he had command of one of the divisions under Gen. Stone, and fell while gallantly leading his men against the enemy.

Colonel Joseph B. Plummer, who commanded the troops at the battle of Fredericktown, Mo., is a native of Massachusetts, and graduate of West Point in 1841, when he entered the regular army. In 1852 he was promoted to a Captaincy in the 1st infantry, and in that capacity commanded a company of regulars under Gen. Lyon at Springfield. He was a few weeks ago appointed Colonel of the Missouri 11th, and placed in command at Cape Girardeau. When, therefore, the forces from Cape Girardeau and Ironton met at Fredericktown to give battle to the enemy, his rank as an army officer gave him command of the whole. The troops under him numbered about 5,000, with cavalry and artillery, and their success is represented to have been complete. The enemy at last accounts were being pursued southward.

Major J. S. Gavitt, of the Indiana cavalry, killed at Fredericktown, was a resident of Evansville, Ind., and former sheriff of that county. Capt. Hermon, also of the cavalry, killed, was likewise a resident of southern Indiana.

CHICAGO PRODUCE TRADE.

The receipts and shipments of flour, grain, live stock, &c., during the past week were as follows:

	Receipts.	Shipments.
Flour, bbls	47,145	45,903
Wheat, bu	928,561	735,580
Corn, bu	671,124	738,685
Oats, bu	14,385	24,051
Rye, bu	8,515	....
Barley, bu	31,042	1,594
Seeds, lbs	110,378	325,765
Pork, bbls	....	1,293
Cut Meats, lbs	7,366	295,053
Lard, lbs	11,042	127,589
Tallow, lbs	7,167	161,995
Live Hogs, no	7,950	4,304
Dressed Hogs, no	....	....
Beef Cattle, no	4,936	407

The following table shows the receipts of leading articles since the 1st of January to date for three years:

	1861.	1860.	1859.
Flour, brls	1,173,393	464,242	1,515,047
Wheat, bus	14,525,911	11,728,707	6,615,905
Corn, bus	23,494,801	14,773,351	4,182,496
Oats, bus	1,184,960	1,413,901	1,160,065
Rye, bus	332,798	288,055	184,215
Barley, bus	437,070	435,589	397,118
Seed, lbs	5,950,120	5,040,155	4,207,599
Pork, brls	31,287	12,702	29,983
Cut meats, lbs	8,838,861	6,797,818	5,134,937
Lard, lbs	6,299,455	3,980,309	3,085,943
Tallow, lbs	864,754	243,970	336,696
Live Hogs, no	211,079	155,300	76,144
Dressed Hogs, no	144,115	47,506	20,373
Beef Cattle, no	128,701	113,876	61,570

The following table shows the estimated amount of flour and grain in store in this city on the 14th inst., compared with the estimates of the three previous weeks:

	Oct. 21.	Oct. 14.	Oct. 7.	Sept. 30.
Flour, bu	12,570	5,729	9,800	5,250
Wheat, bu	1,128,358	983,949	790,909	715,424
Corn, bu	1,556,406	1,653,327	1,767,996	1,653,871
Oats, bu	239,175	227,380	209,262	197,933

During the past week, lake freights have advance 9 to 10c per bushel on grain to Buffalo, and railroad freights have advanced 10c per brl. on flour. This has had a very depressing effect on the leading markets. Flour has declined about 15c per brl; wheat 8 to 10c per bushel; and corn, 2 to 2 c per bushel.

Troops Moving to the War.

The week opens with a very hopeful movement of troops to Washington and Kentucky, which are now the points of greatest importance. The movement from New England begins with the 6th Vermont regiment, Col. Waltham Lord, Jr., (son of the President of Dartmouth College,) and will include, during the week, the 5th New Hampshire, Col. Edward E. Cross, with two or more regiments from Massachusetts. The Vermont regiment passed through New York on Sunday evening. New York has opened the week with the Peoples' Ellsworth regiment, 1050 strong, which, instead of moving to Kentucky, as was at one time expected, goes forward direct to Washington. There are several other New York regiments to follow within a few days.

Six regiments have also entered Kentucky this week, viz: Gen. Negley's Pennsylvania brigade of three regiments; the 2d Minnesota regiment, Col. Van Cleve; the 33d Ohio, Col. Joshua W. Sill; and one Indiana regiment. The Cincinnati *Commercial* says the Government cannot be accused of neglecting Kentucky at this time. At least a dozen additional regiments will go in before the close of the month. Indiana has five regiments all ready but the guns, and they are in process of shipment from the East. Ohio has an equal number about ready for a Southern excursion.

The other movements of the week, to various quarters, will include Col. Kellogg's Michigan cavalry; the 1st Wisconsin, (re-organized,) Col. Starkweather; and probably some other Western troops.

Bogus Specials.

When the Chicago *Times* commenced taking special dispatches, it started off under a high head of steam. Between genuine and bogus, it made quite a display of "Specials." But this luxury takes cool cash to furnish. Specials cost money. Pretty soon the *Times* began to fizzle. The genuine Specials grew shorter each week, and the bogus longer. Lately it has taken to stealing the regular Associated Press reports, "leading them out, and marking them "Special from Washington to the Chicago *Times*." Its actual Washington dispatch (sent from Baltimore) is not a "sticktull" per day. The balance is captured from the Associated Press, and pressed into its service, and made to do "special" duty.

The *Times* has pretty nearly "petered out" as a *news* paper. When the Detroit blowhards came here, it was predicted by those who knew them, that they would run emptyings before long. Guess one cylinder of that new machine will answer all the demand there will be for bogus Specials.

What Iowa is Doing.

The troops sent to the wars by Iowa, and the regiments being filled up, are thus enumerated. The first regiment was three months' men and have served out their time and been disbanded.

INFANTRY VOLUNTEERS.

1st Reg't,	Fought at Wilson's Creek, Springfield; disbanded.
2d "	Col. Tuttle, at Bird's Point.
3d "	Col. Williams, at Quincy, recruiting.
4th "	Col. Dodge, Benton Barracks, St. Louis.
5th "	Col. Worthington, at Boonville, Mo.
6th "	Col. McDowell, at Jefferson City.
7th "	Col. Lauman, at Bird's Point.
8th "	Lt. Col. Geddis, at Jefferson City.
9th "	Col. Vandever, in the field, Mo.
10th "	Col. Perczel, Bird's Point.
11th "	Col. Hare, ready for service.
12th "	full, at Dubuque.
13th "	full, destined to Fort Leavenworth and Randall.
14th "	nearly full, for Leavenworth.
15th "	Col. Reid, organizing.
16th "	Irish Regiment, recruiting.
17th "	German Regiment, recruiting.

CAVALRY.

1st Reg't	Col. Warren, at Benton Barracks, St. Louis.
2d "	Col. Elliott, nearly ready for service.
3d "	Col. Bussey, in the field.
4th "	Organizing at Mt. Pleasant.

ARTILLERY.

1 battery at Burlington.
1 battery at Council Bluffs.
1 battery attached to Col. Vandever's reg't.
1 battery forming.

3,000 men are now in camp at Davenport, about 1,000 at Dubuque, and the 4th cavalry rapidly forming at Mount Pleasant. The uniforms and equipments for two regiments, are at Davenport ready for delivery. About 700 horses for the Second Cavalry regiment are already there, and more arriving daily.

When the regiments now being raised are full, Iowa will have 4,000 men more than her quota, which is 17,550. Iowa is ahead of Wisconsin at this time.

Acts of the Missouri Convention.

The Missouri State Convention, in special session at St. Louis last week, did up a considerable amount of business, as shown by the following summary: The election is postponed until August, 1862; certain offices are abolished; fees of established offices are lessened twenty per cent.; an oath of allegiance is required to be taken by all the civil officers in the State; a loan is authorized to repel invasion; and an act of amnesty, so far as the State is concerned, and the President is requested to concur in it, is passed, extending to all persons who will avail themselves of it.

Judge Norton Not a Candidate.

JOLIET, Oct. 22, 1861.

Editors Chicago Tribune;

Your paper of this morning, speaking of the candidates in this District for the Constitutional Convention, has the following language: "Among the candidates are Charles "F. McNeill, former editor of the Iroquois "*Republican*; Wm. V. Pierson, formerly of "Iroquois; Jesse O. Norton, of Will; John W. "Paddock, of Kankakee, and Francis Good "speed, of Will." This, so far as I am concerned, is an entire mistake. I am not, and have not, at any time, been a candidate. On the contrary, I have uniformly and from the first declined having my name brought forward in that Convention. A Convention in Iroquois, however, without my knowledge or consent, presented my name as a candidate, but it was subsequently withdrawn at my instance. This circumstance, I presume, led to your statement. Very respectfully,

J. O. NORTON.

The Purchase of Blankets in Europe—Boston Opposes the Outlay Abroad.

[Washington Correspondence N. Y. Herald.]

The Government, anticipating that there would be a scarcity of woollen goods, such as would be required for the use of the army during the winter campaign, despatched agents to Europe at an early day, to procure certain kinds of goods, and especially blankets. One order was for three hundred thousand pairs of the latter article, and so long ago was the order for this purchase sent out to Europe, that some of these blankets have already arrived at Washington, to the great relief of the soldiers and satisfaction of General McClellan, who has been greatly exercised of late, fearing that his movements would be retarded for the want of the necessary articles required for the comfort and contentment of his troops. Fearing that cold weather would come on before the blankets arrived from Europe, means were taken to ascertain the condition of the New England woollen mills, when it was stated that they were working to their utmost extent to supply government contracts with woollen goods, and could not do more. Most of these goods were ascertained to be flannels, for shirts, and cloth for uniforms—leaving little room for the production of blankets. Agents were then sent out to purchase all the blankets to be found in the New England, New York and Philadelphia markets.

The number procured was comparatively few. It is the belief of those whose duty it is to procure blankets for the Government that large amounts of these good have been bought up and stored away by speculators, in the hope that, as winter approaches, they will bring a high price. If this is so, the supply from England will prove a fortunate thing, and will teach our American Jews that they should not attempt to acquire riches by the inhuman act of compelling the Government to submit to the exorbitant terms rather than that our troops should suffer. The indignation of the Boston Board of Trade and Boston Banks, manifested through the protest on Saturday, against the purchase by the Government, of army clothing in England, would come with better grace if they would at the same time prove to the Government that these goods can be had in our own market to the extent and within the time required. Three hundred thousand of our soldiers who are camping and bivouacing these October nights upon the two banks of the Potomac, do not appreciate the justness of this protest, and they must not be allowed to suffer because of this action of money-changers, who show that they care less about the immediate necessities of the American soldier, upon whose comfort and health depends the success of our arms and vindication of the Government, than they do about the precise market in which a blanket shall be purchased to keep him warm while he is fighting their battles. In addition to the three hundred thousand blankets already purchased in the European market for our army, an order has gone for two hundred thousand more. Instead of grumbling that such purchases are made abroad, when we cannot get the article at home, we ought to be thankful, not only that we can purchase them in Great Britain, but that the Government has had the foresight to do so in season to prevent the troops from suffering.

[From the Boston Post of Saturday.]

We learn with concern and surprise that Quartermaster Meigs has ordered an agent to England, with credit to the amount of five millions of dollars, to purchase blankets and kerseys for the Government! The agent has arrived at Halifax on his way, but has been telegraphed to await further orders. We trust he will be directed to return, and that our own manufacturers will be allowed to supply the wants of the army, which they are amply competent to do, not sixty per centum of their power being yet called into action. The expenditure of so large a sum abroad—taking that much from our stock of gold—depriving our industry of so great an amount of employment, and the consequent increase of the raw material in Europe—would be a serious blow to the interests of the nation, and a serious embarrassment in the future financial operations of the administration. The subscriptions to the national loan have been urged and effected upon the ground that the money would return to the people in recompense for labor and supplies, and that not a dollar, where it was possible to avoid it, would be expended out of the country. This policy should be adhered to, to enable us to sustain the Government and save ourselves from depressing poverty; we hope the matter will be reconsidered in season to save us from the unfortunate consequences the accomplishment of the mission would entail.

The Bermuda.

[From the N. Y. Tribune, 21st.]

We have learned the following important facts respecting the English steamer Bermuda, which recently ran the blockade into Savannah. The captain is named Tessiere, and lives in Savannah. An English sea captain was on board also, who took command when other vessels were in sight. Her orders were to make Fort Hatteras and hoist a private signal, which would be answered, and if not answered to go to Savannah. She made Hatteras and hoisted her signal which was not answered, causing great alarm. Just then an English war vessel hove in sight, and she represented to them that she was in distress, being out of water, and then they learned that Fort Hatteras was in the hands of the Federal forces. She then made for Savannah. She made Tybee Light at 2 a. m., ran by the fort, and seeing no vessels, put about and ran in. She was met off the Light by a flotilla, which escorted her up to the city amid the ringing of bells and firing of guns.

Her cargo was 18 large rifle guns, two Whitworth 124-pounders, one of which was immediately sent to New Orleans, 7,500 Enfield rifles, 18,000 Belgian rifles, with fixed ammunition to all of them, 90,000 first quality shoes, 20,000 overcoats, beside quinine, morphine, thread, needles, &c. A return cargo of cotton was prepared for her, which she commenced to take aboard, but the populace stopped it, saying she should take no cotton to England. She was loaded and ready for sea on the 4th of this month, with a cargo of rice, naval stores, and a few bales of cotton.

Two other vessels, with similar cargoes, were daily expected from England.

From Parkersburgh, Va.—More Fighting—Rebels Repulsed—Outrages at Burning Springs.

[By Telegraph to the Cincinnati Commercial.]

PARKERSBURG, Oct. 21.

On Wednesday night last a messenger arrived at Elizabeth, Wirt county, reporting that a party of rebels were committing depredations in the neighborhood of Burning Springs—eight miles distant. Capt. Hill, of the 1st Virginia cavalry, stationed at Elizabeth, with forty of his company started in pursuit of the rebels. When six miles beyond Elizabeth, he was fired into from the side of a hill, close to his road, by seventy-five rebels. He returned the fire completely routing them, killing twelve, wounding one, and taking five prisoners. Two of Capt. Hill's troops were wounded.

On Friday night, a force of two hundred rebels attacked Elizabeth, but were repulsed by Capt. Hill with the aid of a few Home Guards; but little damage was done on either side.

On Saturday night, the rebels robbed and burned several houses at Burning Springs, stealing a number of horses, etc. Capt. Hill was reinforced Sunday morning, by four companies of infantry from Wheeling, under command of Lieut. Col. Richmond.

There are from three to four hundred rebels in Wirt county, most of whom belong to that and adjoining counties. Col. Richmond is now in pursuit of them.

Lieut. Jas. A. Lazure, Q. M., 13th O. V., died here, last Friday, of typhoid fever.

The Mob at Terre Haute, Ind.

TERRE HAUTE, Oct. 22.—The report of the mob, last evening, as it appears in the papers, does great injustice to Col. Geo. K. Steele of the 43d Regiment. He was not in the city, and the mob was under the command of subalterns. The Colonel denounces the affair in unmeasured terms, and has issued a general order, that he will render all assistance to the civil authorities to ferret out the ringleaders, and will also call a Court of Enquiry to bring the offenders to the extreme penalty of their crime.

The *Journal* office was entirely demolished, and also eight houses of ill-fame, that have long been the curse of the city, and a temptation to the soldiers.

Matters of News From St. Louis.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Evening Journal.]

The Provost Marshal issued an order this morning, prohibiting boats, except those in Government service, from leaving here for any point below.

Cols. White and Grover, who were wounded at the battle of Lexington, reached here this morning on the steamer Sioux City from Lexington.

NEW MUSIC.—Root & Cady have just published a new patriotic song, "Stand up for Uncle Sam, My Boys," made by Geo. F. Root, dedicated to Dr. H. F. Tuttle.

THE LATEST NEWS.

SITUATION ON THE POTOMAC.

THE ADVANCE TOWARD LEESBURG

Troops Thrown Across the River.

GEN. BANKS GONE TO THE SPOT.

Condition of the Blockade.

FORMIDABLE BATTERY AT MATTHIAS.

The Battle at Fredericktown, Mo.

JEFF. THOMPSON BADLY BEATEN

Sharp Pursuit of the Rebels.

NEW ORLEANS SIMMERING DOWN.

Hollins's Victory in the Retrospect.

THE CONFEDERACY IN EUROPE.

FROM WASHINGTON.

[Special Dispatch to Chicago Tribune.]

WASHINGTON, Oct. 22.

By general order, supplies forwarded by particular States for volunteers in the U. S. service, are directed to be turned over to the proper staff Departments of the army, and issued according to law regulations to the troops of the State for which they may be intended. As such supplies are eventually to be charged to the United States, whatever remains in excess of regulation allowances may be issued to other troops. Subsistence is to be supplied by recruiting and disbursing officers to all volunteers raised under proper authority, both before and after muster; before muster, from the appropriation for collecting, drilling and organizing volunteers, and after muster, from that for the subsistence of the army.

The following report was made to-day to Commodore Craven, by Lieut. A. D. Howell, commanding:

STEAMER UNION, OFF AQUIA CREEK, October 21st, 1861.

SIR:—I learned last night, through a trusty channel, that a battery at Mathias Point was nearly ready to operate. Although I placed full confidence in the statement, I determined to wait until this morning to verify it. I therefore sent the Rescue down, with orders to Lieut. Magraw to keep a sharp lookout upon the Point. Shortly before sundown, this evening, I heard firing in that direction, and immediately dispatched the Resolute to ascertain what it meant. She met a schooner close to the Point, and was informed by the Captain that the Freeborn and Island Belle had fired into the bushes and that the firing was immediately returned by the rebels. Several shots were exchanged when the steamer retired below the Point. My informant stated, last night, that the battery consisted of eighteen guns. As soon as I received information I ordered all vessels to return below the Point, and all below to remain, and I believe there was but twelve schooners at this time above that place. You see that I am now between two fires.

(Signed,) A. D. HOWELL.

The effort failed to serve a writ of habeas corpus on Provost Marshal Porter, who had arrested the lawyer that served it, and put the Judge under surveillance. Col. Porter was acting under orders from the President, who directed the Marshal to have nothing to do with any writ of habeas corpus. Judge Merrick's fellows upon the bench had an indignation meeting this morning.

Capt. Jas. A. Hardee, of the 5th Artillery, is appointed Aid to Gen. McClellan, with the rank of Lieut. Colonel, his commission to date from Sept. 20th.

The following volunteer officers in the West have resigned:

ILLINOIS.—Chaplain L. Coone, of the 21st regiment; First Lieutenant John Moberly, of the Eighteenth; Second Lieut. F. Ellsworth, Thirty-sixth; Lieutenant and Adjutant W. B. Famedy, of the Eighteenth.

IOWA.—Second Lieut. J. J. Haffer, of the Fourth Regiment.

INDIANA.—Second Lieut. John C. C. Miller, of the Fourteenth Regiment.

The remains of the lamented Col. Baker will be received here to-morrow with suitable honors. President Lincoln was much affected on receiving the intelligence of the death of his warm personal friend. Among the killed at Leesburg are Col. Cogswell, of the New York Tammany Regiment. The Major of Col. Devens's Massachusetts 15th, (John W. Kimball of Fitchburg,) loses his leg.

Intelligence from Gen. Banks, this morning, states that, by forced marches, he reached Edwards's Ferry at 3 o'clock this morning, from Darnestown. He had made preparations to cross, and had taken the canal boats from the Ohio and Chesapeake Canal for this purpose. A part of his force had crossed, and the rest were ready to do so when required, though at latest accounts he had not sent them over.

Gen. Lander was wounded in the leg by a fragment of a shell at Leesburg. We have as yet no full details of the fight of yesterday, and up to 2 P. M. to-day the fighting had not been resumed. It is only certain that Gen. Stone has maintained his purpose in crossing, and has got a foothold on the Virginia side. The enemy have been driven back to the first range of hills towards Leesburg, distant about three miles. Gen. Stone is entrenching himself, to make sure of what he has got.

BATTLE OF LEESBURG.

GEN. STONE'S ADVANCE DRIVEN BACK—COL. EDWARD D. BAKER KILLED—1,800 MEN AGAINST 5,000.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

WASHINGTON, October 21, 1861.

Advices late this evening from near Leesburg state that the enemy appeared to dispute our crossing in greater numbers than before reported. General Stone had divided his command between Edwards's Ferry and Harrison Island. Skirmishing began between the enemy, in uncertain numbers, and part of General Stone's command as early as nine o'clock in the morning, and continued with out much effect till about five o'clock in the afternoon, when large reinforcements of the enemy appeared on our right, whilst a section of the advance was commanded by Colonel Baker. The Union forces engaged were about eighteen hundred. They were attacked by a force supposed to be from five thousand to ten thousand.

Colonel Baker fell gallantly cheering on his men. Before he fell he dispatched Major Young to General Stone to apprise him of the condition of affairs. General Stone proceeded in person towards the right, to take command, but in the confusion created by the fall of Baker, the right wing sustained a repulse with considerable loss.

General Stone reports that the left wing retired in good order. He will hold possession of Harrison Island and the approaches thereto.

Strong reinforcements will be sent forward to Gen. Stone during the night.

The remains of Colonel Baker were removed to Poolesville, and will be brought to this city to-morrow.

The rebel General Evans had four pieces of field artillery, and three pieces masked. A prisoner who was taken says that rebel reinforcements were expected.

A still later dispatch, received at official quarters, says that General Stone had telegraphed to General Banks for reinforcements, and they arrived to his assistance. General Banks had advanced as far as the river.

[NOTE.—The above dispatch should have been received in season for yesterday morning's edition.—ED. TRIBUNE.]

[Dispatch to the Associated Press.]

WASHINGTON, Oct. 22.—Reliable accounts from the Upper Potomac this morning, state that our troops had returned to their positions in far better order than was anticipated, and held the Virginia side of the Potomac.

FROM ST. LOUIS.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

ST. LOUIS, October 22, 1861.

The victory of our troops at Fredericktown has been the theme of the city. Fredericktown is on the direct route between Ironton and Cape Girardeau, distant from the former some twenty miles, and from the latter about fifty. On Friday last Col. Plummer left Cape Girardeau with 2,500 men, nearly his entire command, and met at Fredericktown the troops from Ironton, under Col. Carlin, who co-operated with him in the attack. The Federal force engaged was as follows:

TROOPS FROM CAPE GIRARDEAU.

11th Missouri, Col. Joseph B. Plummer.
17th Illinois, Col. Leonard F. Ross.
20th " Col. C. C. Marsh.
A section of Capt. Taylor's Chicago battery.

TROOPS FROM IRONTON.

38th Illinois, Col. Wm. P. Carlin.
21st do., Col. L. W. S. Alexander.
33d do., Col. Charles E. Hovey.
1st Indiana Cavalry, Col. Conrad Baker, seven companies.

Independent Missouri Cavalry, two companies.

Major Schofield's battery, 1st Missouri Artillery, [Frank Blair's] comprising six guns, four 12-pounders and two 24-pounders.

The whole, when combined, was under command of Col. Plummer, and numbered about 5000 men, a portion of each division having been left at home as a guard.

The expedition was ordered to move by Gen. Fremont, through Capt. McKeever, the Assistant Adjutant General at St. Louis.

It is reported to-night that they are pursuing Jeff. Thompson's command.

It is reported that the flag of truce recently sent to Price, proposing an exchange of Col. Mulligan for Gen. Frost, of Camp Jackson notoriety, included a proposal for the exchange of Col. Peabody for Col. Bowen, and Col. Van Horn for Maj. H. W. Williams, all of whom gave their parole on the capture of Camp Jackson.

The telegraph is now working direct to Warsaw, and will be working to Rolla, to-morrow.

An order was issued to-day forbidding steamboats going down the river to Cairo, for fear that rebels along the river, with secret batteries, may cut them off.

It is more than certain that Fremont's removal, which, it was reported would take place to-day, was not ordered.

Missouri money is improving in value, owing to the failure of the Government to supply a currency in Treasury notes.

The *Democrat's* special from Jefferson City to-night, says:

A steamer has arrived from Boonville, which reports all quiet there. There is undiminished activity in the Quartermaster's Department here, and supplies are being rapidly pushed forward. A warehouse, capable of storing a million rations, is being built.

Gov. Gamble left Jefferson City this morning for Washington. Gen. Prentiss is expected here to-morrow.

Reports direct from Warsaw represent the Osage River as very high. The pontoon bridge was finished. Unimportant news from Warsaw up to 2 o'clock yesterday.

Several persons who have been in rebellion have signified a desire to Gen. T. L. Price to return to their allegiance, under the amnesty act of the Convention and will be permitted to report at headquarters next week.

The *Democrat's* dispatch from Pilot Knob, to-night, says the fight at Fredericktown lasted three hours. Our loss was six killed and sixty wounded. A flag of truce came in from the enemy for Col. Lowe's body. They acknowledge a loss of two hundred killed and wounded, but it must have been larger. Many of their dead are yet on the field. I counted 25 in one stubble-field. Hogs had mutilated some of them. The enemy's cannon were badly managed, their shot having little effect. Thompson got information of our movements by capturing a bearer of dispatches from Col. Plummer to Col. Carlin. The Missouri 11th had one killed and twenty-eight wounded; the 1st Indiana cavalry had one killed and 28 wounded; the Wisconsin Eighth, none. When our troops entered Fredericktown the inhabitants said Thompson had gone to Greenville, when really he had taken a position about one mile from town. Their intention was to run our troops into an ambush. These lies of the inhabitants so enraged our troops that they last night and to day pretty effectually gutted the town, and burned one-third of it.

Six to eight thousand Indians are said to be a few miles south of Springfield. Scouts report that Gen. Sterling Price, on Tuesday, was fifteen miles west of Jackson, Cedar county, and Gen. Rains at the same time within twenty miles of Greenfield, Dade county.

There has been another skirmish near Linn Creek, resulting disastrously to the rebels.

FROM QUINCY.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

QUINCY, October 22, 1861.

The mail agent from the west brings a report that a freight train carrying soldiers was this afternoon fired upon from a piece of woods near Honnewell, Mo., with what result is not known. Some Union troops were scouting the woods when the passenger train came East.

Near Chillicothe, for several nights, signal lights have been seen. A Union party went out to-day and captured three rebels and three fine horses, but did not succeed in learning what plan the rebels were trying to mature.

The troops at Cameron were all out to-day, on a rebel hunt. They have not returned from the expedition for the release of their friends captured on Saturday. The capture of a number of niggers with their restoration to their masters is the achievement reported for the 5th Regiment before its departure from Hannibal.

FROM CAIRO.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

CAIRO, October 22, 1861.

The expedition of the 30th Illinois, (Colonel Foukes,) which left here yesterday on a scout, went foraging up the Missouri shore, and returned to-day, having accomplished nothing of importance.

A few days ago grain belonging to citizens of Charleston, Mo., in transit to St. Louis, was seized by Federal troops. On the application of the owners, Gen. McClernand directs that the shipment of produce from Missouri to St. Louis and Cairo shall not be interrupted.

Among other things accomplished by Gov. Yates, at his recent Washington visit, was securing 16 field batteries, consisting of the finest kind of brass rifled pieces, similar to the Rhode Island Battery. The first two batteries are on the way to Cairo for Gen. McClernand's brigade.

Capt. Dunlap, Quartermaster, visits St. Louis to-morrow, to arrange for supplies for Gen. McClernand's brigade.

There is joy in Cairo to-night over the reported annihilation of Jeff. Thompson.

From Jefferson City, Mo.

[Special to the St. Louis Democrat.]

JEFFERSON CITY, Oct. 22.—Parties direct from Warsaw, say no news of importance had reached that point up to two o'clock yesterday. The pontoon bridge was finished, and the river very high.

R. W. Bolton, Sheriff of this county, resigned yesterday, not being willing to take the oath prescribed by the State Convention.

F. A. Parsons, of the County and Circuit Court, and father of Gen. Parsons, now in the rebel army, has signified to Gen. Price, commandant of the post, his willingness to take the oath or any other that Gen. Price may desire. He wishes to return home and resume the duties of his office.

Dr. Bracknaw, member of the Legislature, and Mr. Bell, of Miller county, both of whom have been in the rebel army, and some half dozen others from this county who have been skulking in the bush, have sent in their submission. Gen. Price has ordered them all to report at his headquarters next week.

Gov. Gamble left this morning for Washington.

Trial for Piracy at Philadelphia.

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 22.—The jury in the piracy case has been completed. Mr. Ashton, Assistant District Attorney, opened for the prosecution, and the examination of witnesses was proceeded with.

Philadelphia Cotton Mill Burned.

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 22.—A fire broke out this morning in the extensive cotton mill of Solomon & Co., at Manayunk. The loss is undoubtedly heavy but has not yet been ascertained.

BATTLE IN MISSOURI.

REBELS ROUTED AT FREDERICKTOWN—GALLANTRY OF OUR TROOPS—REBEL GENERAL KILLED—TWO INDIANA OFFICERS KILLED.

PILOT KNOB, Oct. 22.—The following dispatch was received here this morning and forwarded to headquarters at St. Louis:

"FIELD OF BATTLE, FREDERICKTOWN, Oct. 22.—In conjunction with Col. Plummer's command, we have routed the rebels of Thompson and Lowe, estimated at five thousand. Their loss was heavy. Ours was small, and confined principally to the First Indiana Cavalry. We captured four heavy guns. Lowe, the rebel leader, was killed. Major Gavitt and Capt. Hyman, Indiana Cavalry, were killed in a charge on a battery."

The command of Col. Plummer, referred to above, was on Friday morning last ordered forward by Gen. Grant from Cape Girardeau, with instructions to move towards Fredericktown and cut off the retreat of Thompson and Lowe's army. This force consisted of Marsh's 18th Illinois Regiment, a section of Taylor's Battery, and Stewart's and Lohman's Companies of Cavalry—all from Cairo; also, a part of Plummer's Eleventh Missouri, a part of Ross's 21st Illinois and a section of Campbell's battery, all from Cape Girardeau.

The force from this point was composed of the 38th Illinois, Col. Carlin, 33d Illinois, Col. Hovey, 21st Illinois, Col. Alexander, 8th Wisconsin, Col. Murphy, 1st Indiana Cavalry, Col. Baker, Capt. Hawkins's Independent Missouri Cavalry, and four six pounders and two twenty-four pounder cannon under Major Scofield of the 1st Missouri Light Artillery.

[Special Dispatch to the St. Louis Republican.]

PILOT KNOB, Oct. 22.—From reliable parties who witnessed the fight at Fredericktown yesterday, I gather the following particulars: Col. Carlin, with parts of the 21st, 33d, and 38th Illinois Regiments, the 8th Wisconsin, Col. Baker's Indiana Cavalry, and Major Schofield's battery, reached Fredericktown in the morning at 9 o'clock, and at one in the afternoon, he was joined by the 11th, 17th and 20th Illinois and 400 cavalry from Cape Girardeau. They then advanced in pursuit of the rebels under Jeff. Thompson, and Col. Lowe, who had left the place twenty four hours before, and were reported to be rapidly retreating south, but about a mile from town they discovered the entire force of the enemy drawn up in line of battle, partly posted in an open field and partly in the adjacent woods, with four iron sixteen pounders well planted in their front. Maj. Schofield immediately opened fire, and at the fourth round silenced one of the rebel's guns. The engagement then became general and lasted about two hours, but after the first half hour the rebels left the field in disorder and took to the woods, closely followed by both our infantry and cavalry. Before leaving the field the rebel Col. Lowe was shot in the head and instantly killed. Maj. Gavitt received five bullets while leading a charge, thirty yards in advance of his command. Capt. Hyman was killed in the same charge. Our loss is reported 5 killed, 5 mortally wounded, and twenty slightly wounded. The enemy's loss is not ascertained, but supposed to be considerable. At last accounts the rebels were in full retreat with their baggage train, and our troops in pursuit.

[Special Dispatch to the St. Louis Democrat.]

PILOT KNOB, Oct. 22.—Two rebel surgeons came into Fredericktown for Col. Lowe's body. They acknowledge a loss of over two hundred killed and wounded, but it must have been larger. I counted twenty-five dead bodies on one stubble field. Their cannon were badly managed. Jeff. Thompson got information of our movements by capturing a bearer of dispatches from Col. Plummer to Col. Carlin.

From the South—The New Orleans Affair.

LOUISVILLE, Oct. 22.—The New Orleans *Picayune* of the 12th, editorially congratulates its readers on the success of Hollins's flotilla at Mississippi, and particularly the exploits of the Manassas. It also urges the Southern people to be prepared to drive the Northern invaders from their ports and coasts at every sacrifice and exertion.

A law of the Confederate States awards to owners of privateer armed vessels, in Confederate bonds, twenty per cent of the value of any United States armed public vessel and armament which they may destroy. Another law gives twenty dollars bounty for each prisoner captured on board such vessel.

The *Picayune* further says that only two Federal vessels were to be seen at the Passes at last accounts. They were supposed to be the Richmond and Vincennes. The Niagara went eastward before the attack of Saturday. The Richmond and the Vincennes, are afloat. The other sloop-of-war is not visible, and it is inferred she has sunk. The damaged one was believed to be the Preble.

The lumber landed at the head of the passes was not burned.

The Memphis *Appeal* learns that S. B. Buckner has been appointed a Major General.

The Galveston *News* says hundreds of companies, mostly cavalry, are tendering their services to Gen. Abert, for the defence of Galveston.

Telegraphic communication between New Orleans and Berwick Bay has been completed. A telegram from Berwick says, the Yankees captured on Saturday last the schooner Scavalla, with a cargo valued at $20,000.

The Mobile *Tribune* of the 11th, speaking of the Santa Rosa affair, says, "The coup was made with considerable loss on our side, but doubtless the Federal loss much exceeded ours."

From Washington.

[Special dispatch to the N. Y. Evening Post.]

WASHINGTON, Oct. 22.—Flag officer Craven has just arrived here from the lower Potomac. He reports that the river is at last effectually closed, the rebel batteries commanding it at every point below Washington.

Gen. Harney still remains in this city, and it is reported that he will soon be assigned to other service.

The court to-day made an order citing Gen. Porter to appear and show cause why he had ordered the arrest of Judge Merrick, and thus obstructing the course of justice.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 22.—The Secretary of the Navy to-night received a letter from Com. Goldsborough, dated aboard the Minnesota, in Hampton Roads, Oct. 21, giving an account of the burning of the ship Thomas Watson, on the 15th inst., while lying aground off Charleston Harbor. She attempted to run the blockade, was pursued by six of our cruisers and ran on a reef. She had no arms aboard.

Advices from Bermuda state that the English fleet here comprised 26 vessels, manned by 6,500 men, and upwards of 500 guns. The French squadron consists of 6 steamers of 210 guns, and will shortly be largely increased.

So far as can be learned, there has been no further fighting at Edwards's Ferry. The information received thus far, is not entirely entitled to credence. Gen. Banks is now on the Virginia side, commanding in person.

Zollicoffer Attacks a Union Camp and is Repulsed with Heavy Loss—Federal Reinforcements Arrived.

LEXINGTON, Ky., 22.—A courier who arrived at Camp Dick Robinson, early this morning, reports fighting on the 21st between Gen. Zollicoffer and Col. Garrard. The latter was encamped at Camp Wildcat, with 1200 men. Zollicoffer had from 6,000 to 7,000, and made three different attacks during the day upon the camp, being repulsed each time with considerable loss of killed and wounded. Just as the courier left Camp Wildcat the 4th Ohio regiment, Col. Steedman, and a force of artillery arrived to reinforce Garrard.

The Savannah Privateers and Political Prisoners at New York.

NEW YORK, Oct. 22.—The trial of the Savannah pirates will commence in the U. S. Circuit Court, before Judges Shipman and Nelson, to-morrow. The indictment is for piracy.

Yesterday afternoon, U. S. Marshal Murray went to Fort Lafayette and released the following named prisoners on their taking the oath of allegiance, viz: Daniel Conroy, J. W. Packard, and Algernon S. Sullivan. Mr. Sullivan is a lawyer of this city, and counsel for one or more of the Savannah privateersmen. S. G. Quintane was offered his liberty on taking the oath of allegiance, but he requested time to consider the offer.

Official Recognition of the Late Col. Baker by Gov. Curtin.

HARRISBURG, Oct. 22.—A general order was issued immediately on the receipt of the intelligence of the death of Col. Baker, which contains the following:

It is with great regret that the Governor, Commander-in-Chief, has learned of the death of Col. Baker upon the field of battle. Although not a citizen of Pennsylvania, he had been selected by many of her sons as their commander, and met his death while gallantly leading them into action. The same feeling which inspired the soldiers to regard no State lines when our common country was in danger, induced the Commander-in-Chief to recognize him, while living as a Pennsylvania soldier, and it impels him, now that he is dead, to bear this public testimony to his gallantry and worth. Signed by command of Gov. CURTIN.

The Blockade off Charleston—A Valuable Prize.

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 22.—The following is an extract from the correspondence of the Philadelphia *Exchange*:

The steamer Flag was off Charleston on the 10th. Yesterday we saw a ship standing in, intending to run the blockade. We pursued her. She was run ashore and all hands escaped before overtaking her. We boarded her and found her to be the Lewis Watson, formerly of Philadelphia, but now owned in Charleston, from Liverpool, and laden with salt, flannel and blankets. The latter articles were taken out and the ship fired and nearly consumed. When the Vandalia sailed all were well on the Flag.

From Cairo.

CAIRO, Oct. 22.—The gunboat Tyler and steamer Aleck Scott, with a detachment from Gen. McClernand's Brigade, made a reconnoissance down the Mississippi yesterday, and returned this evening. They were in sight of the rebel camp at Columbus, but no shots were exchanged.

All quiet here and at Paducah.

LATER FROM EUROPE.

The North Briton at Farther Point and the Africa at St. Johns.

FARTHER POINT, Oct. 22.—The steamer North Briton, from Liverpool 10th, via Londonderry 11th, arrived up about 8 o'clock this afternoon, en route to Quebec.

Lord Monck, the newly appointed Governor General of Canada, with his family, is on the North Briton.

Her dates are one day later than those by the Ætna. The news is of but little importance.

The excitement in the Liverpool cotton market continued, and prices on the 10th inst. were quoted at ¼@⅜d higher than on the 4th inst.

The Paris Bourse was quiet, notwithstanding the anxiety which prevailed in regard to agricultural matters.

The people continued to make investments in the English funds.

It was reported that the principal Changes of Commerce in France had memorialized the Emperor to recognize the Southern Confederacy and raise the blockade of the Southern ports.

The Bank of France had declared its amount of bullion to be 81,000,000 fr.

ARRIVAL OF STEAMSHIP AFRICA.

ST. JOHNS, Oct. 22.—The Royal Mail Steamship Africa, which left Liverpool Saturday the 12th, and Queenstown the afternoon of the 13th, passed Cape Race at 9.30 last evening. The news Yacht of the Associated Press boarded the Africa and obtained the following dispatch.

Advices by the Africa are up to Sunday afternoon the 13th inst., and are consequently two days later than those received by the Etna at New York, and the North Briton at Farther Point.

The Paris *Presse* is confident that the Emperor contemplates a recognition of the Southern Confederacy.

The London *Shipping Gazette* says France and England must act strictly together, and that their recognition would carry great weight and moral influence, which would secure the Southern Confederacy conclusively.

New Advertisements.

WANTED IMMEDIATELY—One thousand Teamsters for the U. S. Government, to drive oxen and mules. Any person bringing 50 Teamsters with him will have a Wagon Master's berth. Wages of Wagon Masters, $75 per month; Teamsters, $25. Apply at Fourteenth Street, Pacific Railroad Depot, St. Louis, Mo.

FOR SALE—A large assortment of English Table and Pocket Cutlery. Also, Moss & Gamble's celebrated Files. For sale by the package at cost of importation at 53 Wells street, under the Briggs House.

LOST, on Monday afternoon, the 21st inst., on Lake street, between Clark and Wells (West Division), a black Mission Veil. The finder will be liberally rewarded on leaving it at No. 96 Randolph st., room No. 2, up-stairs.

FOR SALE—1,000,000 Flour Barrel Staves and Heading from Balice & Co.'s manufactory—a superior article, thoroughly seasoned, for sale at our Coal Yard, corner of Market and Washington streets. BLANCHARD & BORLAND.

BOARD OF TRADE ROOMS, Chicago, Oct. 22, 1861.—There will be a meeting of the members of the Board of Trade, at their rooms, FRIDAY, 25th inst., at 7 P. M. By order of the President. SETH CATLIN, Secretary.

THE SECOND ANNUAL Meeting of the Stockholders of the Union Insurance and Trust Company will be held at their office in Chicago, Illinois, at two o'clock P. M., on Tuesday, the 12th day of November, A. D. 1861. ISAAC G. LOMBARD, Sec'y. Chicago, Ill., Oct. 21, 1861.

CAUTION.—All persons are hereby cautioned against buying a Promissory Note payable to Oscar Peck, from James Peck, for the sum of about ($187 00) one hundred and eighty-seven dollars, the same having been lost by me. OSCAR LEWIS.

NOTICE.—From this date all persons are forbid trusting my wife, Amelia F. Moody, on my account, as I shall not be responsible for any debts of her contracting. Chicago, Oct. 18, '61. JOSEPH E. MOODY.

JAMES M. KENNEDY is a Candidate for the office of County Treasurer, subject to the decision of the Union Convention.

FOR SALE—A Rectifying Establishment in perfect order and with a good trade. Would be exchanged for a stock of Groceries. Address Box 702.

CANVASSERS WANTED.—One or two energetic men wanted as Canvassers for new Illustrated Works. Employment permanent and remunerative. Apply at 191 Lake street. O. J. GRIFFITHS, Publishers' Agent.

LOST, somewhere on South Water or Clark street, between Masonic House and North State Street Railway, a Lady's Diamond Breast Pin, "H. J. Y. to E. H." engraved on the back. The finder will be liberally rewarded by leaving it at the Massasoit House.

BOARD—A small private family, occupying a fine large brick house on Wabash Avenue, a short walk from the Post-Office, would let, with board, two furnished rooms, to a gentleman and wife or two gentlemen, for a moderate price. Any one seeking a place where the comforts of a home may be enjoyed, would do well to call. Please address P. O. Box 3231. References required.

NEWS DEALERS, ATTENTION!—We have made arrangements whereby we can supply the Trade hereafter with Chicago Dailies at Office Prices, And NO CHARGE MADE FOR PACKING. NEW YORK WEEKLIES, FOREIGN PERIODICALS, And all Goods in our line forwarded promptly at the Lowest Wholesale Prices. ☞ All orders must be accompanied with the cash. SHEAR & CO., Wholesale News Agents, 40 Griswold st., P. O. Box 1706.

CHEESE! CHEESE! CHEESE! 400 boxes nice W. R. Cheese, also 200 boxes Hamburg Cheese, for cutting, just received and for sale by S. BOGARDUS & SON, 29 South Water street.

"Stand Up for Uncle Sam, My Boys." A spirited and capital SONG FOR THE TIMES. BY GEO. F. ROOT. Price,..........25 Cents. Just published by Root & Cady, 95 Clark-st., Chicago.

NOTICE.—THE BANK OF MONTREAL Having established an Agency at Chicago, is prepared to do a general BANKING BUSINESS, Buying and selling EASTERN AND STERLING EXCHANGE, Discounting Produce Bills based on Shipments, Receiving Deposits and Collecting Commercial Paper. E. W. WILLARD, Agent.

POCKET WATER FILTER AND DRINKING TUBE.—Indispensable for Soldiers, Travelers and Sportsmen, particularly in the West and South. Weighs less than one ounce—can be carried in the vest pocket—cheapest in the world. AGENTS WANTED. Samples mailed on receipt of 50 cents, by addressing DAY & CO., P. O. Box 464, Newark, New Jersey.

BOWERS & CO., BEEF AND PORK PACKERS. Packing House, corner Grove and Cross streets, near Michigan Southern Stock Yards. Office, 135 South Water street. Will purchase Cattle and Hogs and slaughter and cure Provisions on commission.

LAMPS! LAMPS! KEROSENE And Fluid Lamps. A NEW VARIETY JUST OPENING FOR THE FALL TRADE. TERMS EXCLUSIVELY CASH. C. L. NOBLE, 175—Lake Street—175

ONE FIRE LASTS FOR THE ENTIRE SEASON, Without Re-Building, LITTLEFIELD'S BASE BURNING STOVES, RAILWAY COAL BURNER, Parlor Furnace, or Double Heater, AND THE NEW STOVE MORNING GLORY. VAN SCHAACK, No. 47......STATE STREET......No. 47 Has the sale of these Popular Stoves.

Amusements.

McVICKER'S THEATRE. Madison street, between State and Dearborn. Last appearance but three of Mr. HACKETT, Who will personate his original and far famed character of A HUDSON RIVER DUTCHMAN, And also his most humorous part of An Irish Doctor. WEDNESDAY EVENING, Oct. 23, will be acted the Romantic and Domestic Drama founded on Washington Irving's Tale in "The Sketch Book," of RIP VAN WINKLE: A LEGEND OF THE CATSKILL MOUNTAINS. RIP VAN WINKLE, a North River Dutchman......Mr. HACKETT. GRAND DANCE..........Miss JENNIE HIGHT. To conclude with the Humorous Farce of HIS LAST LEGS, or EXPERIMENTS IN MESMERISM. Felix O'Callaghan, an Irishman of Genius on his Last Legs..........Mr. Hackett. THURSDAY, in Falstaff in King Henry IV, for the last time.

GRAND MUSICAL FESTIVAL. 400 PERFORMERS, In beautiful costume. SPORTS OF FAIRY LAND. MR. ROBBINS' beautiful Operetta representing SPORTS IN FAIRY LAND, which has been in active rehearsal for several weeks, will be performed at BRYAN HALL, Friday and Saturday Ev'gs, Oct. 25 and 26, By nearly 400 young ladies in splendid costume, assisted by a fine Orchestra from the Light Guard Band. The whole interspersed with ILLUMINATED TABLEAUX. No efforts or expense will be spared to make this entertainment superior to any of the kind ever given in the West.

SECOND ANNUAL BALL OF THE SAILORS' FRATERNAL UNION. To be held at Bryan Hall, MONDAY EVENING Oct. 28, 1861. Tickets admitting a lady and gentleman, $1.00, can be had of members of the Society and at the door.

THE LIGHT GUARD BAND.—The Chicago Light Guard Band would respectfully inform the public that they have opened an Office at 93 RANDOLPH STREET, Cor. Dearborn, And are prepared to furnish Music for BALLS, PARTIES AND PARADES, On reasonable terms. Office hours from 10 until 12 A. M., and from 3 until 5 P. M. Any orders left at their former office will be promptly attended to.

McVICKER'S THEATRE.—SPECIAL NOTICE. The last performances in Chicago of Mr. HACKETT are arranged for this week as follows: WEDNESDAY—In his original Dutch character of RIP VAN WINKLE, and also in his popular IRISH part in his LAST LEGS. THURSDAY—By particular request and most positively last time, as the GREAT FALSTAFF of KING HENRY IVTH, Shakespeare's most notable comic creation. FRIDAY—Will be revived COL. NIMROD WILDFIRE, the Kentuckian of 1815, with other entertainments. SATURDAY—Mr. Hackett declining to be a candidate for a public benefit, will make his last appearance in the FALSTAFF PRETENDING LOVE in the Comedy of MERRY WIVES OF WINDSOR.

G. MIRASOLE'S DANCING ACADEMY, Corner Madison and Clark sts.—Entrance on Madison. Class open at all times for beginners. CHILDREN'S CLASS every Tuesday and Saturday. Parents only allowed as visitors. Assembly every Tuesday night for Scholars and Friends, and no persons admitted except those introduced by scholars. Post Office Box 1059.

Candidates.

FOR COUNTY CLERK—Laurin P. Hilliard.

FRANKLIN H. CUTTING, OF the Sixth Ward, is a candidate for the office of County Treasurer.

GEORGE W. THOMPSON, ESQ., solicits the office of County Judge at the ensuing election.

SAMUEL A. IRVIN is a Candidate for Judge of the County Court.

JAMES H. REES is a Candidate for the office of County Clerk.

LEWIS H. DAVIS is a Candidate for County Clerk subject to the decision of the Convention.

FOR CLERK OF SUPERIOR COURT.—JOHN B. BENEDICT is a candidate for Clerk of the Superior Court.

A. E. BISHOP offers himself as a candidate for the office of COUNTY CLERK at the ensuing November election.

PHILIP A. HOYNE, at the request of a large number of his fellow citizens will be a candidate for CLERK OF THE SUPERIOR COURT.

COUNTY JUDGE.—DANIEL O. ROBINSON is a candidate for the office of County Judge at the ensuing November election.

ANNOUNCEMENT.—Andrew Akin offers himself as a candidate for the office of County Judge at the ensuing November election.

A. JUDSON HIGGINS is a candidate for County Clerk at the ensuing November election. Justice, Liberty and Economy.

FOR JUDGE OF THE COUNTY COURT.—The undersigned, at the request of many friends, will be a candidate for the above office, subject to the decision of the Union Convention. MURRAY F. TULEY.

FOR COUNTY JUDGE.—William T. Barron offers himself as a candidate for the office of County Judge at the ensuing November election, and respectfully solicits the suffrages of his fellow citizens.

JAMES B. BRADWELL, a resident of Cook County for the last twenty-six years, is a candidate for County Judge at the ensuing November Election. His platform is Down with Party—Down with Traitors—Enforce the Laws—Support the Constitution, and Maintain the Union.

FOR COUNTY JUDGE.—D. V. BELL. To Messrs. C. G. Hammond, Wm. H. Brown, John V. Farwell, John B. Turner, and others. GENTLEMEN:—Agreeably to your request, so kindly made, I announce myself a candidate for the office of County Judge, subject to the decision of the Union Convention. DIGBY V. BELL.

COUNTY CLERK, CHICAGO, Oct. 19th, 1861. T. B. CARTER, Sir:—We, the undersigned, request that you announce yourself as a Candidate for the office of County Clerk, at the ensuing November election: Davis, Sawyer & Co., J. H. Dunham, Field, Benedict & Co., William Blair, Lewis, Page & Co., L. D. Olmsted & Co., March Brothers, Henry Smith, And One Hundred and Fifty others. CHICAGO, Oct. 19th, 1861. Messrs. Davis, Sawyer & Co., J. H. Dunham, Field, Benedict & Co., William Blair, L. D. Olmsted & Co., and others. GENTLEMEN:—In accordance with your request I hereby announce myself as a Candidate for the office of County Clerk at the coming November election. T. B. CARTER.

TO LUMBER DEALERS AND OTHERS—FOR SALE—Two cargoes of Canada Gang Sawed Lumber, composed of strips stock and common boards, of good quality, per schooners Grand Turk and Forfar, can cargo in one [illegible]. DAVID GOODWILLIE, Corner Franklin and Ohio streets.

ONE DOLLAR—I will tune Pianos for one dollar if paid at the time of tuning, otherwise two dollars will be charged. Regulating and putting on strings, extra. Leave orders at No. 112 Lake street, or P. O. Box 818. N. GOULD.

FREIGHT CARS FOR SALE.—Ten box Freight Cars, Iron Trucks for 4 feet 8½ inches gauge, just come listed and for sale low for cash or good paper. F. W. PRATT, No. 8 Lasalle street, Old Custom House Building.

UNION PARK PROPERTY.—For sale on very low terms, three lots facing east, opposite the beautiful center of Union Park, each lot 25 feet in width by 125 in depth. Perhaps the choicest residence lots in the city. Inquire of WRIGHT & TYRELL, Metropolitan Hall.

INDEPENDENT REGIMENT of MOUNTED RANGERS, Col. C. R. Jennison, connected with the KANSAS BRIGADE, armed with Sharp's Rifles, Navy Revolvers and Sabres. [illegible] Office, 259 Lake street.

CHICAGO WATER WORKS.—NOTICE.—All owners or occupants of buildings supplied with water by the Chicago City Hydraulic Company, [illegible] Office of the Board of Public Works, Oct. 18, 1861. [illegible] CARPENTER, President.

ESCAPED.—JOHN LYELL of Pulaski County, Ill., escaped from the Insane Hospital at Jacksonville, last Spring. [illegible] ANDREW McFARLAND, Supt.

TUG E. C. BLISH.—Any person having claims against Tug E. C. Blish, are requested to forward the same [illegible] P. O. Box 213.

THE ADVERTISER IS PREPARED to show Yankees, Ohio Skeptics, &c. [illegible]

Auction Sales.

BY Gilbert, Sampson & Warner, GENERAL AUCTIONEERS, 53 Lake street. Traveling Bags, &c., AT AUCTION. We will sell on WEDNESDAY, Oct. 23d, at 9½ o'clock, at our store, 53 Lake street, an invoice of TRAVELING BAGS, Of Brussels, Enily and Ingrain Carpeting, various sizes. GILBERT, SAMPSON & WARNER, Auctioneers.

READY MADE CLOTHING, GENTLEMEN'S FURNISHING GOODS, Tailors' Trimmings and Piece Goods, AT AUCTION. We will sell on WEDNESDAY, Oct. 23d, at 9½ o'clock, at our Salesrooms, 53 Lake street, the entire stock of Custom made Clothing of a Merchant Tailor, consisting of a variety of styles and qualities of Woolen Clothing, Gents Furnishing Goods, Piece Goods, Tailors' Trimmings, &c. Also, an invoice of splendid Pocket Cutlery. Sale peremptory and without reserve. GILBERT, SAMPSON & WARNER, Auctioneers.

BY Gilbert, Sampson & Warner, SUPERIOR Second-Hand Furniture and Piano, AT AUCTION. We will sell on THURSDAY, Oct. 24, at 9½ o'clock, at our Salesroom, the entire effects of a family leaving the city and removed to our store for convenience of sale. Consisting in part of Rosewood and Brocatelle and Rosewood and Hair Cloth Parlor Suits, Rosewood and Marble Top Tables, Sofa Tables, Rosewood Marble Top Chamber Suits, Black Walnut do, Brussels Three Ply Ingrain and Oil Cloth Carpets, Bed Room Furniture, Dining Tables and Dining Room Chairs, Kitchen Utensils, Hall and Parlor Coal Stoves. Also one of Jewett & Roo's best Cooking Stoves in perfect order, together with a great variety of other goods too numerous to particularize. The above goods have been used but a short time and are in good order. GILBERT, SAMPSON & WARNER, Auctioneers.

WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., GENERAL AUCTIONEERS, Nos. 46, 48 and 50 Dearborn Street, (Opposite the Tremont House.) Regular Sale Days, At their Salesrooms: DRY GOODS, CLOTHING, &c., EVERY TUESDAY AND FRIDAY. BOOTS AND SHOES, EVERY THURSDAY. HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, &c., EVERY WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY. ALL GOODS SOLD FOR PAR FUNDS. Deposits required from all purchasers unknown to us. WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., Auctioneers.

SALE TO THE TRADE. ENTIRE STOCK OF A NEW YORK JOBBER, Valued at $40,000, AT AUCTION. WM. A. BUTTERS & CO. Will sell for cash on WEDNESDAY, Oct. 23d, THURSDAY, Oct. 24th, FRIDAY, Oct. 25th, SATURDAY, Oct. 26th. Sales commencing at 9½ o'clock A. M., At their salesrooms, 46, 48 and 50 Dearborn Street. The entire stock of a New York Jobber, consisting in part of Ladies' White Cotton Hose, all qualities; Gents Brown and Mixed Cotton Half Hose, Merino Knit do; Men's Fine White and Mixed Merino Hose, do Ladies' Merino Vests, and Under Shirts, [illegible] WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., Auctioneers.

THREE DAYS' SALE. GREAT SALE OF BROADCLOTHS, Cassimeres, Satinets, Wool Seats, Shirts and Drawers, Hats, Buck Gloves, BOOTS & SHOES, READY MADE CLOTHING, FURNISHING GOODS, DOMESTICS, LINENS, FANCY DRY GOODS, &c., AT AUCTION, ON TUESDAY, Oct. 22d, WEDNESDAY, Oct. 23d, THURSDAY, Oct. 24th. At our Salesrooms, 46, 48, and 50 Dearborn Street, (Opposite the Tremont House.) Terms of sale, cash, PAR FUNDS. Goods packed and shipped for country dealers. Sale positive, without reserve. WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., Auctioneers.

BY S. NICKERSON, Nos. 222 & 224 Lake street, cor. Franklin. REGULAR SALES ON WEDNESDAY AND FRIDAY OF EACH WEEK, THROUGHOUT THE SEASON, Of Cloths, Cassimeres, Satinets, Clothing, Hosiery and Furnishing Goods, Boots and Shoes, Straw Goods, Yankee Notions and Jewelry, in lots adapted to the country and city retail trade. Liberal cash advances made when required. Consignments respectfully solicited. S. NICKERSON. Chicago, Aug. 22d, 1861.

AUCTION SALE, BY S. NICKERSON, 224 Lake street, corner Franklin, on Monday, Oct. 21, Wednesday, Oct. 23, Friday, Oct. 25, Cloths, Cassimeres, Satinets, Under Shirts and Drawers, Wool Socks, Brown and Bleached Sheetings and Wool Jackets. Sale positive. S. NICKERSON, Auctioneer.

NEW AUCTION AND COMMISSION HOUSE, No. 107 Dearborn Street. HUGH ALEXANDER. Regular sales of all kinds of Goods twice a week—Tuesdays and Fridays. Consignments solicited.

For Europe

THROUGH TICKETS TO ALL PARTS OF EUROPE, BY GRAND TRUNK RAILWAY AND Regular Weekly Line of first-class Ocean Steamers, SAILING EVERY SATURDAY MORNING From the Railway Company's Dock at Quebec. Freight shipped on through bills of lading. Send for further information to JAMES WARRACK, General Western Agent, 12 Lake street, Chicago. WALTER SHANLEY, General Manager, Montreal.

STEAM WEEKLY BETWEEN NEW YORK AND LIVERPOOL, Landing and embarking passengers at Queenstown, (Ireland.) The Liverpool, New York and Philadelphia STEAMSHIP COMPANY, Will dispatch every Saturday their full power Clyde built Iron Steamships CITY OF NEW YORK, EDINBURGH, CITY OF BALTIMORE, GLASGOW, CITY OF WASHINGTON, KANGAROO, CITY OF MANCHESTER, VIGO, ETNA, BORUSSIA. [illegible] General Western Agent, 12 Lake street, Chicago. ☞ Exchange on Europe sold in sums of £1 and upwards.

BITTER WINE OF IRON.
BITTER WINE OF IRON.
BITTER WINE OF IRON.
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[illegible]

TO SHIPPERS OF PRODUCE and Importers from Europe. [illegible]

CONSIGNMENTS THAT WILL [illegible]

RATES OF ADVERTISING IN THE CHICAGO DAILY TRIBUNE.

One Square, (8 lines agate) one insertion	$ .50
One Square, each subsequent day, (3d 31)	.25
One Square, two weeks, (3w 31 50)	3.50
One Square, one month, (3w $2 00)	5.00
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One Square, one year	30.00

☞ Schedule of Prices for more space than One Square can be seen at the Counting Room.

☞ All transient Advertisements to be paid for IN ADVANCE.

☞ All changes charged thirty cents per Square.

RATES OF ADVERTISING IN WEEKLY TRIBUNE: $1.00 per Square, each week, for first month. 2.00 per Square for each subsequent month. 25.00 per Square for one year.

Chicago Tribune

WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 23, 1861.

THAT MONSTROUS LAW.

The artful dodge by which the schemers [illegible] up the new Bank Law about to be submitted to the people, hope to make it acceptable to the suffering voters of Illinois, is equalled only by the device which the framers of the Lecompton Constitution [resorted] to to compel the settlers of the Territory to accept their handiwork. The [ballot] in our case, is submitted to the people in these words; "*For the Banking Law on a Specie Basis*," or, if the voter chooses, "*Against the Banking Law on a Specie Basis*"—a cunning form of words by which the opponents of the absurd and iniquitous measure are declared by implication—all being supposed to favor a Banking Law of some sort—to be in favor of Banking without specie. But this dodge shall not avail them.

The law was gotten up last winter at Springfield by a parcel of outsiders in the lobby, not with the intention of doing business under it themselves, because they are as innocent of money as any other set of bursted men, but as a matter of speculation—a mercantile adventure—in which the outlay of capital bears infinitessimal proportion to the expected gains. To make it acceptable to the members of the Legislature, it was *falsely* called a copy of the Indiana law; it was hastily and imperfectly considered; passed without proper examination or debate, perhaps without ever having been read by a fourth part of the members of either House; and the result, upon examination, proves that there is now before the people, with the hope that they will adopt it, one of the very worst enactments that ever disgraced the legislation of Illinois. It is, in the first place, of interminable length, and is with difficulty understood—a multitude of words covering up from hasty examination its most dangerous parts; *it is in no sense whatever a bill for banking on a specie basis—there being in it no provisions which compel the parent bank or its branches to keep any amount of specie on hand;* the clauses which seem to enforce prompt redemption in coin are lame and liable to double construction; and, in spite of the verbiage in relation to the responsibility of stockholders and the criminal liability of officers, the aggregate concern is a ferocious wildcat with claws and teeth long enough to reach to the pockets of every man in the State. It was framed and passed in obedience to no public demand—nobody asked that such a law might be submitted for adoption or rejection—nobody wants such a bank organized and controlled by the men who have got hold of this one yet in embryo. The thing is a trick—the device of men who have got everything to make and nothing to lose. One of them, a few days ago, (this name is in the list of commissioners) wrote to another, whose name was put in to give respectability to the concern, that he "must make strong exertions to secure its approval by the people," assuring him that a "BIG THING" could be made of it. That's it! That's why the law was so cunningly framed; why the safe-guards in the Indiana act were omitted; why, in this scheme for specie banking, *there is not a word said about specie; why the redemption clauses are obscure;* why the authority to discount twice-and-a-half the amount of the capital *and half the amount of the deposits,* is conceded—a way of doing business that has only one end and that is ruin! All this is for the "BIG THING." Without these extraordinary features, no speculators with money would come forward to buy out what the speculators without money have secured, and the "BIG THING" would fail to yield its expected rewards.

We tell the people, (and our constant and unvarying fidelity to their interests in this matter of Banking, entitles us to their confidence,) that this is a scheme elaborated at their expense, and that they must pay for the "BIG THING" if they permit it to go into operation. We entreat them to set their seal of disapprobation upon it at the polls, and trust to the State Convention to deal with this Bank question as it pleases, without embarrassments or restrictions growing out of vested rights or irrepealable franchises. They may believe us when we say that nothing which Illinois has ever approved has resulted as destructively to their interests, as we know that this thing—this "big thing"—will. It is artful, cunning and monstrous! Be not deluded by the form of the tickets which the schemers will be sure to have at all the polls, but vote against it. To do so, remember that this is the ballot:

"*Against a Banking Law on a Specie Basis.*"

Woe to Illinois if there are not enough of these ballots in the box to defeat the unholy scheme!

A SYSTEM OF STATE TAXATION.

One of the subjects that will properly come before the Constitutional Convention, is State taxation. The system now in force, is exceedingly defective and unequal in its operations. Some counties are taxed too high—others too low. Some individuals are obliged to bear far more than their due proportion of the public burden, while others almost escape. Some classes of property is scarcely touched while others have a double load to bear. It is doubtful whether a system of taxation so crude and unequal can be found in any State of the Union as in Illinois.

A citizen of a well regulated Eastern State, would be astonished, if informed of the principles on which taxes are levied in Illinois. What would a New Englander, a New Yorker or an Ohioan think of our tax laws when told that a State Board of Equalization is a thing unknown, and that State taxes are assessed on the valuation fixed by the township assessors? The system in vogue is all wrong and demands a radical remedy at the hands of the Convention. The true, proper and only equitable rule to lay down is, to value all property, real and personal, moneys and credits, at its actual cash worth, and on that assess the taxes for all purposes. No man has a just right to complain of this method, as each property owner would be asked to contribute on what he possessed, the same per cent. as his neighbor, neither more nor less.

Look at the way property is assessed in Illinois: Every Spring the local assessor goes round seeking whom he can avoid, and striving to return as small a list as possible. Lands and the improvements thereon, are put down at one-third to one-fifth their actual cash value. Personal property is slurred over in the most careless manner. A considerable part of the live stock of the State, wholly escapes entry. Less than half the carriages, watches and pianos are put down, and not one dollar in [six] of the moneys and credits. Household furniture is entered at a small fraction of its value, and much at nothing. Capital invested in merchandise and manufacturing, is assessed at a sum bearing slight relation to the truth. Nobody being obliged to return his property under oath, every one naturally seeks to have the amount put down as small as possible. The assessors are afraid to value property at anything like its true worth, lest the citizens of his town shall be obliged to pay more than their relative proportion of county taxes; and the Boards of Supervisors are actuated by the same desire to prevent their county from paying more than its equal share of the State taxes. How far each county has protected itself is a matter of guess-work. Many counties doubtlessly pay considerable more than their quota and others correspondingly less.

The total cash value of the property of the State, is not less than one thousand millions of dollars, though it stands on the Auditor's rolls at something like three hundred millions, or about one-third of the true valuation. Consequently, the people seem to be burdened by a tax three-fold higher than is the fact. An Illinoisan who pays fifteen mills of State and county tax is looked upon as an oppressed being by an Ohioan, who only renders unto Caesar five mills, when the truth is, the former only pays fifteen mills on one quarter of his property, while the latter is taxed on all he is worth and really pays more than the other in proportion to his means. Many citizens are also deceived by the apparently excessive rates and deem themselves terribly oppressed when in truth their taxes are quite moderate.

There is an additional reason why the Constitutional Convention should decree a uniform cash valuation as the basis of future taxation, to be found in the war taxes which for many years, must be levied on all the States. Next year Illinois will be called on to contribute something over a million of dollars to help pay the interest on the National debt contracted in quelling the slaveholder's rebellion. And if the war be protracted, Illinois' quota of direct taxes, may be much more than a million a year. In view of this addition to our State taxes, the mode of assessment should be made as equal as possible, so that every citizen may have to contribute his due share in proportion to the amount of his property. The more nearly this is done the less will the people complain, and the lighter will the load feel on their shoulders. Selfish as men are, yet after all they love equity. To accomplish this end: equal taxation, it will be necessary for the Convention to insert a clause in the Constitution providing for the election of a State Board of Equalization consisting of, say, one member for each Senatorial district, to meet at the capital as often as real estate is valued, which might be once in every four years. It would be the duty of this board to fix the grand aggregate for the State, and equalize the returns of the various counties, and also to adjust the relative value of live stock, vehicles and other articles. A basis having been once established, there would be little difficulty in the future. A general provision in the Constitution is all that will be necessary. The Legislature would furnish the details and reduce the idea to practice. The subject of a correct and equitable system of taxation, is one that the people should discuss to the end, that they may be able to instruct their delegates in the Convention as to their will and pleasure on this very important matter.

ILLINOIS POLITICS.

KENDALL COUNTY.—Two tickets, Democratic and Republican, are in the field in Kendall county, and a third is to be presented by a Union Convention. The two party conventions met on the 10th, the one at Bristol and the other at Yorkville, on opposite sides of the river, and failing to agree upon any terms of union, each nominated for itself. The Republican ticket is:—

Constitutional Delegate—Thomas Ninnis.
County Judge—Benjamin Ricketson.
County Clerk—J. J. Cole.
County Treasurer—B. S. Humphrey.
School Commissioner—E. W. Barnes.
County Surveyor—John W. Henwood.

The Democratic ticket is:—

Delegate—Alonzo B. Smith.
County Judge—Lewis Steward.
County Treasurer—Robert Hopkins.
County Clerk—Festus Burr.
County Surveyor—John H. Morgan.
School Commissioner—Dr. John H. Lowe.

LA SALLE DISTRICT.—The Union Convention of the La Salle representative district, has nominated, for delegates to the Constitutional Convention, Perry A. Armstrong of Grundy, Democrat, and Alexander Campbell of La Salle, Republican. The ticket will be elected almost without opposition.

Politics in Kansas.

The enemies of Gov. Charles Robinson, in Kansas, believing that the State is entitled to elect its officers at this, the first regular election under the State Government, have presented a ticket for which they will vote, although there is no warrant for it in the proclamation. The election occurs on Monday, November 5th, and is for a Legislature, including one half of the Senate, (the other half holding over; for county officers; State Capital; banking law; amendments to the Constitution, and to fill some vacancies. The State ticket nominated at Topeka, on the 17th, is therefore irregular, except so far as to fill the offices of State Treasurer and Attorney General, which are vacant. The ticket is as follows:

For Governor—GEORGE A. CRAWFORD, of Bourbon county.
For Lieut. Governor—JOSEPH SPEER, of Jefferson county.
For Secretary of State—J. W. ROBINSON, of Riley county.
For Attorney General—SAMUEL A. STINSON, of Leavenworth county.
For Treasurer—H. R. DUTTON, of Brown county.
For Auditor—JAMES R. McCLURE, of Davis county.
For Superintendent of Public Instruction—H. D. PRESTON, of Osage county.

The Franchise of Soldiers.

Pennsylvania is the only State in the Union that gives to its volunteer soldiers, who would be entitled to vote at home, the use of their franchise in distant camps. The law was first made in the early part of the century, and was revived during the Mexican war; and there being but comparatively few volunteers, no great trouble was experienced. But the present year the number is so large, that the volunteer vote has worked great confusion and in some instances wholly changed the result of county elections. Not to speak of the demoralization produced in camp by these mimic election scenes, the corruption which the present year has witnessed, must have satisfied all that the volunteer franchise is not only wrong in principle but bad in practice. Already it threatens to lead to litigation between claimants for the same office, one of whom had a majority by the people and the other by the vote of the soldiers. The office of county sheriff in Philadelphia, one of the most lucrative in the State, is in just this situation. In view of the troubles that Pennsylvania is threatened with, growing out of its volunteer franchise, other States may congratulate themselves that they are not as she is.

Emigration to Hayti.

The colored people of Canada are making quite a formidable movement towards Hayti. The Chatham *Planet* of the 17th notices the departure of a party of one hundred and forty-four colored people for New York, whence they take ship for Hayti. A few days before another large party left Chatham for the same Island, and the fore part of November about one hundred and fifty more will leave the same locality for the colored man's chosen home. The *Planet* says we are given to understand that this is but the beginning of an extensive movement of the colored people now in Canada in the same direction.

THE 18TH REGULARS.—Colonel Henry B. Carrington, of Columbus, Ohio, of th 18th regular infantry, which he has been recruiting at that place, announces that there are twelve companies in camp, and that only 316 men were needed to fill up the first two battalions of 800 men each. The third battalion is progressing well at Pittsburgh. He promises to have the full regiment of 2,400 men in the field earlier than any other of the nine regiments. Col. Carrington's success is due to his personal popularity in that State, and to his personal exertions in the several counties.

LIBEL RETRACTED.—Our readers will recollect that Hon. John P. Hale of New Hampshire prosecuted the Boston *Courier*, about one year since, for libel, that paper having accused Mr. Hale of corrupt motives in having advocated in the United States Senate what was known as the "Arthur Edward claim." Hon. Geo. S. Hillard, formerly editor of the *Courier*, who has investigated the matter, makes the following statement in a letter to the *Courier*:

"I do most unhesitatingly state that I have not seen anything in Mr. Hale's action in the premises which justifies any imputation upon his official character, or which would warrant the inference that he was actuated by any other motive than his desire to aid a claim which he believed to be meritorious, and I think any suggestions to the contrary were unfounded and unjust."

HANDSOME SUBSCRIPTIONS TO THE NATIONAL LOAN.—In Providence, R. I., on the 17th inst., the following munificent subscriptions to the National Loan were made:—Brown & Ives $100,000, Alexander Duncan $100,000, A. D. & J. Y. Smith $50,000, estate of Thomas L. Hallett, $50,000. The total amount of citizen subscriptions in Rhode Island will amount to full $1,500,000.

GOV. TOD'S MAJORITY.—The majorities, official and reported, in the late election in Ohio indicate that Gov. Tod is elected by about 55,000. This is more than any of his predecessors have had, although not half what it should have been under the circumstances of this election.

WELL DONE.—The Massachusetts 15th regiment was paid off a few days since at Poolesville, Maryland, receiving $[illegible], and sending home $[illegible] of the amount. Here is an example worthy of imitation by other regiments.

OUR ST. LOUIS LETTER.

The Rumors about Fremont—How they came to be made Public—The Congressional Committee—News from the Big Bridge, etc., etc.

[Correspondence of the Chicago Tribune.]

ST. LOUIS, October 20, 1861.

The removal of Gen. Fremont, which, according to report, has been positively decided upon and will take place on Tuesday, is still the engrossing topic in this city. Scarcely a person is there of high or low degree who is not intimately or remotely interested in this question. Secessionists and Unionists feel that upon its decision important results may be determined for their weal or woe. Those who have, through the energy and activity of Gen. Fremont, been employed in workshops or upon Government work, of course feel exceedingly uneasy about his removal, and, in short, the question has so many different phases that everybody feels an interest in it, and the positive character of the report of Gen. Fremont's removal following closely upon the heels of Secretary Cameron's visit, invites a fresh discussion of all the points involved in Fremont's whole career in this military department. It is talked of everywhere, and so warmly, too, as to make strangers of former friends in many instances. The way that the news of Cameron's orders to Fremont to stop work on the fortifications in St. Louis and Jefferson City, and in relation to other matters, happened to come from Washington as a special dispatch to the New York *Tribune*, is certain. Mr. Samuel Wilkinson, of the latter paper, formed one of the Secretary's party. Mr. Wilkinson is a confidential friend of Mr. Cameron, and although his paper is or has been friendly to Fremont, Mr. W. is hostile to him. The substance of the orders issued through the Adjutant General was telegraphed from this city by Mr. Wilkinson, either to New York or Washington, and through him obtained publicity in the New York *Tribune* columns.

Fremont's removal (for it is generally credited here) causes the numerous California contractors, who have been feeding at the public crib, to tremble for their fate. Some of them would gladly give up their contracts at once, and stopping their pay gives them serious pecuniary trouble. It is more than rumored that these California gentlemen are now fighting each other and trying to divert attention from their own cases by exposing others. This may not be the case, but it is spoken of freely by those whose acquaintance with what is going on inside ought to enable them to speak correctly. Their ease of mind is by no means assisted by the presence of a Congressional Committee of Investigation, who are probing contracts to the very core. The friends of Gen. McKinstry are complaining that he is treated very unfairly by this committee, especially as he is absent and unable to defend himself by refuting charges which may be insinuated in the structure of questions asked by the committee. They say the committee is acting on the assumption that Gen. McKinstry is corrupt, which the proof thus far controverts. The questions alleged to be asked, in one case, were as follows:

Question—Did you ever have a Government contract for horses? and, if so, did you execute it?

Ans.—I had a contract. It was executed, but not by myself.

Question—Will you explain? Did you dispose of the contract? if so, for how much?

Ans.—I sold out the contract for $5,000.

Question—Did any of this money go into the hands of Gen. McKinstry through you or any other party that you are aware of?

Ans.—No.

This is the substance of the questions (and answers) alleged to have been propounded to a witness yesterday, and upon which Gen. McKinstry's friends base their complaints.

The story of the burning of the Big River bridge has already been told with sufficient accuracy by telegraph. Capt. Elliott was at the Planter's House until Friday, when he left for Princeton, his Illinois home. There is a question of identity in this bridge burning which is interesting; whether the leader of the gang who took Capt. Elliott's squad of the Normal regiment prisoners, was or was not the great blatherskite, Jeff. Thompson. Several reports received since the affair from the neighborhood where it occurred, deny that Jeff. Thompson was anywhere near the spot, and state that the vandal act, as well as the capture, was performed by drunken rebels, acting without any particular authority, and raised in Jefferson, Madison, Iron, Washington, and St. Francois counties. Capt. Elliott has a pass, however, signed "M. Jefferson Thompson, Brigadier General Missouri State Guard," which he says was signed in his presence, and has since been recognized by the clerk at the Planter's House and by other citizens of St. Louis, as the genuine signature of Jeff. Thompson. He is positive, moreover, of the description of the notorious rebel given by himself to several parties who have often seen the ubiquitous Jeff. that it was no other. The testimony is strong on both sides. A good story is told of one of the rebels who entered the Captain's tent after the capture. He picked up, among other things, a pair of boxing gloves, and after looking at them curiously for a moment and putting one of them on his own broad paw, turned to a companion and said with a chuckle, "*They must have mighty cold weather up north to require such big mittens as these!*"

The Pilot Knob news, which was published in the *Democrat* of Friday morning, was in some degree expected, and consequently was easily swallowed by the credulous public. Although it turned out untrue, the news came to the army headquarters in this city, and so far, was official. It produced a big scare, (having stated that 6,000 rebels had driven in 800 Federals, with the loss of their baggage, and were marching on Pilot Knob, which was only defended by 3,000 of our men,) and was accounted for when the truth became known in this way: When Major Gavitt retreated to the camp of Col. Alexander, of the Twenty-first Illinois, and obtained reinforcements, it was known at Ironton. When the retreat of our men took place (by which the rebels were drawn into an ambuscade) it was construed into a defeat, and the news did not lose any of its exaggeration by being telegraphed to this city. The "secesh" element broke loose on Friday morning and crowed considerably in predicting the speedy capture of St. Louis by Jeff. Thompson. They changed their tune when the true state of affairs near Pilot Knob became known. It cannot be denied, however, that a great deal of anxiety exists for the safety of our forces at Pilot Knob. They are now some 4,000 strong, and with Major Schofield's battery of 12 and 6-pound howitzers, should be capable of making a strong defence.

The State Convention has finally adjourned, without daring to go to the limit of general confiscation. The Convention passed a military law which authorizes drafting, if necessary, and for the organization of a system of militia. A loan of $1,000,000, payable in ten years, has been authorized to be raised by Union Defence bonds. The election of Governor and Lieut. Governor, and members of the Legislature, has been postponed till next August, when it would happen in the ordinary course of things. Members elected next year cannot be objected to by secessionists on the score of irregularity in their election. The Convention probably saved Uncle Sam some trouble in the management of State affairs, but beyond this did very little good by its session.

The noisiest and most troublesome member of the Convention was Major Uriel Wright, so often alluded to in this correspondence. From a high standard professed Union man, he has descended to the level of dirty secessionism. As soon as he ceased to be shielded by his position as a member of the State Convention, an order for his arrest was issued by the Provost Marshal, and as promptly executed by the Police. At the same time State Senator S. B. Churchill, of this county, was arrested, and both these worthies are now confined in the military prison, yclept the nigger pen, corner of Fifth and Myrtle streets. Mr. Churchill was elected to the State Senate in 1857, when bogus returns were made to defeat Frank Blair for Congress. He was in the Senate during the last session—an earnest secessionist—and voted for all the obnoxious measures of the secesh clique. He was the author of the bill diverting the public school moneys belonging to St Louis in the State Treasury to the arming of the State. It is worthy of note that the *Republican* sustained this infamous bit of legislation, though now a professed Union paper.

The news that Gen. Sigel has crossed the Osage with his entire division, and had possession of the Pomme de Terre Bridge, awakened considerable enthusiasm here. It is stated that Sigel left his heavy baggage in the rear to follow on with Asboth's Division, and pushed ahead with such rapidity as to earn for himself the title of the "*Flying Dutchman*," from the rebels. It is somewhat singular that Gen. McKinstry's Division has been delayed so long by the want of transportation. Fremont's departure was delayed a week for the same alleged cause, and after he started it was supposed there would be no further delay on that score.

A great many disparaging remarks are made because Col. Blair does not join his regiment, instead of frittering away time complaining of Fremont. There appears to be some "red tape" in the way of this which is not explained. Blair's friends represent that he is anxious to go into the field, but that his regiment has been demoralized by the persecution of their Colonel!

Notwithstanding the orders to Gen. Fremont to stop work on the barracks near his headquarters, the carpenters were employed as lively as ever yesterday morning. It is understood the contractors are finishing the job on their own account. The same effect is noticed in the building of the fortifications.

The stumptail war has undergone no material changes. The city authorities are taking all kinds of Missouri paper at par for taxes, having an understanding to redeem the same in New York exchange at ninety days at five per cent. discount. Some of the Savings Institutions are making arrangements to do a specie business exclusively.

The fact has not been mentioned in the newspapers, but several females have lately been arrested. One of them, the wife of an officer in the rebel service whom she boasts of having aided. Another is a widow whose son is at the South. These two have been confined in their residence under guard. There can be no doubt that if the whole truth were known it would be discovered that a great many overt acts of treason have been committed by females in this city.

The interment of some of the Illinois soldiers has been recorded for the past week. Those interested in the deceased will do well to address John A. Smithers, Undertaker, St. Louis.

J. W. Tucker, ex-editor of the *State Journal*, of this city, has turned up in Howard county, where he had persuaded quite a number of recruits to enlist for Price's army, but their departure was put off so long that they departed, leaving Tucker to go it alone. It is hoped he will stay long enough in the hemp raising district, to have a few yards of it tried on himself.

Some feeling has been raised among Catholics in this city by the refusal of the Archbishop to permit a priest (who has volunteered) to accompany the Irish Brigade, raised here, as Chaplain. The reasons are not given. Disloyalty is charged by some, but the fear of a schism in the church prevents the saying of a great deal on the subject.

Another gunboat is announced to be launched to-morrow.

We are enjoying lovely weather just now.

C.

FROM GEN. WYMAN'S COLUMN.

The March from Rolla towards Tipton—Unexpected Battle and Victory at Linn Creek—Interesting Particulars.

[Special Correspondence of the Chicago Tribune.]

CAMP McCLURG, LINN CREEK, Mo., Oct. 15, 1861.

The 13th Illinois, Lieut. Col. Gorgas commanding, together with two battalions of cavalry under Majors Wright and Bowen, the whole under command of acting Brigadier General Wyman, left Rolla, on Thursday, the 10th inst. The rain poured down in torrents nearly all day, rendering the march fatiguing in the extreme. No word of complaint was heard, however. The men toiled bravely on, and at 1 p. m., reached the "Gasconade," which they forded, and pitched tents on this side. In a few moments the dark old forest was brilliant with a hundred camp fires, and almost the entire night was passed in drying clothes, blankets, &c., and discussing the probable chances of a "brush" one of these fine days. Friday morning the sun shone out bright and beautiful, and at an early hour the column moved briskly forward. Nothing of particular interest occurred until Saturday evening, when, just as we were going into camp, firing was heard in advance. It soon transpired that our pickets had been fired upon by rebel pickets. That (Saturday) night the infantry slept upon their arms, but no further demonstration was made. Next morning (Sunday) we took up the line of march and had proceeded six miles to the point where the road turns off from the Lebanon route, when it was announced that Major Bowen had discovered a force of from 800 to 1000 rebels at a distance of about two miles. Gen. Wyman immediately halted the column, ordered the wagons to be corraled, and started with his staff for the field. He also ordered Lieut. Col. Gorgas to follow with five companies of infantry, which he did, taking Company I, Capt. Wadsworth; Company K, Capt. Blanchard; Company H, Capt. Gardner; Company G, Capt. Cole, and Company F, Capt. Dutton—all at "double quick," and if your readers wish to know what that means, I will state that these five companies made a march of nearly five miles in forty-five minutes. In the meantime, Major Wright's battalion had formed a junction with that of Major Bowen, and the rebels being formed in line of battle, were attacked by our cavalry in gallant style, and after a sharp, quick fight, were routed, and went flying through the forest, closely pressed by our cavalry, who pursued them a distance of twelve miles towards Lebanon, which has been their place of rendezvous.

The result of that fight is as follows; I copy from Gen. Wyman's official report: "Enemy's loss—killed 39, wounded 29, prisoners 51; horses captured 18; guns 23. Our loss, one man killed and two horses wounded. Among the prisoners are one Colonel, (Summers,) one Lieutenant, (Laughlin,) six non commissioned officers and forty-three privates." When we remember that we had less than 500 men actually engaged in the fight, against nearly one thousand of the enemy, and that the latter had the decided advantage in their superior knowledge of the ground and adjacent localities, it must be acknowledged that it was a brilliant little affair. Majors Bowen and Wright and every one of their men are as true as steel and brave as lions. Gen. Wyman evinced all the coolness and bravery of a veteran commander, although this is, if I am not mistaken, his first battle. His entire command are inspired with the most unlimited confidence in his abilities, and will never be found turning their backs to the enemy while he is at their head.

Proper provision having been made for the burial of the enemy's dead, which, in their flight they left strewn upon the field, the column moved forward some three miles and camped for the night. Next day we marched to this place. Our advance entered the town at a gallop, took possession, and arrested forty secessionists, together with nearly as many horses. Gen. Wyman also seized a store of goods belonging to a prominent rebel named Coye; most of the goods were packed ready to be removed to Lebanon. An invoice is being taken, and they will be turned over to the Government. The prisoners taken here belong to the rebel army, and were under a Captain Roberts, who had been a terror to the "loyal citizens" of the place, of which there are a few even here. He was taken prisoner also, and will undoubtedly meet with his deserts.

We are almost entirely shut off from communication, from this point, and have to watch for opportunities to send letters forward. A detachment of cavalry leaves to-day for Rolla, having in charge the prisoners, 86 in number, by which I send this. PICKET.

[Extract from Another Correspondence.]

CAMP McCLURG, October 17.

The battle of Sunday was at Wet Glaize, a place on the Dry Auglaize Creek, in this (Camden) county. Our victory there gave us possession of the town of Linn Creek, which we entered and took greatly to the surprise of the rebels, a company of whom, under the notorious Capt. Roberts, was "bagged." We have reason to believe that as many as sixty-three were killed in the battle of Sunday, and others of the wounded rebels cannot live. Our victory at Wet Glaize has inspired the greatest alarm at Lebanon, in La Clede county, south of here, and the rebels are evacuating the place, fearing lest Wyman may move in that direction to attack them. But we are not likely to march upon Lebanon, as our orders are to join Gen. Hunter's column at Tipton, and we are only waiting here for the Osage to fall sufficiently that we may ford it. We had hoped to commence crossing yesterday.

J. C. M.

IRONTON LETTER.

The Fight at Little St. Francis Bridge.

[Correspondence of the Chicago Tribune.]

IRONTON, Mo., October 19, 1861.

I find such erroneous accounts of the events in this vicinity published in the St. Louis papers, that I have determined to give you a full account of them. On Tuesday night last, Col. Alexander, of the Ills. 21st, by order of Col. Carlin, marched towards Fredericktown to disperse a large body of rebels, under command of Jeff. Thompson, who were known to be in that neighborhood. Col. Alexander had with him a squadron of Indiana cavalry; and his own troops numbered a little over 800. Col. Alexander started in haste, with but one day's ration; and his wagons were to follow next day. The Federal troops had one small field piece, not enumerated before. They reached the Little St. Francis river about daylight, in a heavy fog—the cavalry in advance; and on turning a curve in the road to enter the long-covered bridge, received a discharge of grape shot from the enemy's cannon—of which it was afterward found they had six pieces. By this discharge, several of the cavalry were wounded, but none killed. The whole squadron then retired in good order to the infantry. Col. Alexander then placed his cannon in position behind a bank in a turn of the road, formed his infantry, and sent the cavalry back to draw out the enemy. A party of the cavalry proceeded back towards the bridge and the rest concealed themselves, under cover of the fog, by the roadside. The enemy's cavalry were deceived; attacked and pursued our own advance, in a large body, until they reached the posted portion of our cavalry, who joined their comrades in a precipitate flight to the concealed gun and infantry. At the proper moment, Col. Alexander opened upon the rebel cavalry with grape and a heavy discharge of infantry, killing 17 and wounding 10 of the enemy. The rebels then fled precipitately over the bridge, and returned no more.

After the fog cleared up, Col. Alexander reconnoitered the enemy, and found him from five to seven thousand strong, well posted, and the bridge over the St. Francis protected by his cannon. He therefore moved his infantry back seven miles, to the Big St. Francis, and took position on this side, at the bridge, leaving his cavalry to mask his movements. Here he remained until Thursday, midnight, vainly endeavoring to induce the enemy to attack him. Meantime, the surgeons of both parties attended their wounded together in the same houses. On Thursday evening we brought off all our own wounded, except a Lieutenant, and the enemy carried his to his own camp.

On Thursday, about 2 o'clock p. m., Col. Carlin, with the 38th and 33d Illinois, and one field piece, marched out nine miles towards Fredericktown, to join Col. Alexander, and, if thought best, to attack the enemy in his position. At this point, our scouts brought such information as to render it very probable that Pilot Knob and Ironton would be attacked before morning, without any adequate force present to defend them. The troops were, therefore, halted and rested while the commandants of both regiments and some other officers rode on to have a conference with Col. Alexander. The result was a determination to return altogether and protect this post.

When the enemy found we were moving off, he did the same thing, passing north to Farmington, as the better route toward Pilot Knob. We learned all about this from a private of the Illinois 21st, who had been a prisoner in the rebel ranks for six weeks, and who now made his escape, and returned to his old regiment.

During last night, we learned from rebel prisoners taken in the evening, that we were to be attacked this morning at sunrise; and made every preparation to give the enemy a warm reception. But during the night the Wisconsin 8th regiment arrived, and we learned that a field battery was on its way here from St. Louis; and this morning we were not attacked, as we had hoped and expected. The rebels were no doubt informed of our re-enforcements, almost as soon as we. They made the sky red with a vast signal fire, a few miles to the west of us, soon after the arrival of our re-enforcements; and they had sent up rockets on the distant mountain tops, when we returned to camp the night before.

What the enemy really means to do, we do not know, and doubt whether he does. What we mean to do ourselves, it would not be proper to say.

To-night (it is now eight o'clock) the mounted lieutenant made his way back to camp, having escaped this morning, after learning that the rebels meant to detain him prisoner. He is shot in the head, but will recover. QUI VIVE.

☞ The allotment pay rolls of the Government are popular among the troops, and promise the happiest results. An Ohio regiment in Western Virginia sent home, the other day, $[illegible]; the 7th Pennsylvania, $[illegible]. The plan needs but to be generally known and understood to work well.

LAW INTELLIGENCE.

Circuit Court of the United States—Old Decisions Reversed.

A question of great importance in the law relative to Railroads, was decided by Judge Drummond on the morning of October 21st, in a suit upon a mortgage on the Peoria & Oquawka Railroad.

A bill having been filed to foreclose the second mortgage upon all that part of the railroad of that company lying west of Peoria, and its appurtenances, rolling stock &c., after filing a cross bill and several amendments thereto, a petition was again filed for leave to file a further amended bill (cross and supplement) by the company, setting forth that the railroad of said company extended across the State to its east line, and was completed through and extending by its eastern connections to the Atlantic cities; and that upon the eastern portion of the road were other mortgages amounting to two million two hundred thousand dollars, which would be ruined and rendered worthless if the road west of Peoria could be sold separately, under the mortgage upon it; while if it could be kept together as one road, it would, as was alleged, earn money enough to pay the interest on all its mortgages and ultimately the principal debt, and also setting forth that the lessees of a part of the road, Hess, Harding & Co., were obligated as lessees to pay the interest upon the mortgage bonds by the terms of the agreement, and that interest had been paid, and that there were fraudulent and collusive arrangements between Hess, Harding & Co. and the Chicago, Burlington and Quincy Railroad Company to procure the sale and separation of the road west of Peoria from that east of that point, &c., &c., and praying a decree so shaped that the road mortgaged should *not* be sold separately except upon condition to protect the interests of the bondholders on lines east of Peoria in the preservation of the road as an uninterrupted and single line, and Moss & Co.'s interest should be first sold and the proceeds applied to pay the interest. His Honor Judge Drummond, after a very full discussion by the respective counsel, decided that for the purpose of enabling counsel fairly to raise the question in the Supreme Court, if they desired the allegations that the road was built to the east line of the State and that it was mortgaged, as alleged, might be incorporated in the pleadings, but stating that the road when sold must be sold as mortgaged, and that no condition could, in his judgment, be inserted in the decree for the benefit of the eastern extension or the mortgagees thereof.

That the mortgagees took a mortgage of the road and of the franchises, at least to some extent, and took it, therefore, subject to such rights as the public might have in the operation and management of the road—that when it should be sold it would be sold charged with the same rights, of course—but that those rights could not be defined by the court now, nor settled by a decree—that if the purchasers at the mortgage sale did not live up to and discharge those duties, whether to the public directly or the rest of the line, the matter would become a subject for the interposition of the proper courts of equity or law, as the case might be at the time when any question of that nature might arise. On these points he stated his judgment to be very firm.

He held also that no proof was admissible to show that the road, if well managed and under one management, would earn money enough to pay the interest or principal of its debts. That was a matter susceptible of no satisfactory proof, and was not pertinent to the merits of the case, and that if in future it could possibly be the case that the road would turn out to be prosperous, it could be no answer to the claim of its creditors now.

He therefore ordered that only so much of the allegations as related to the construction of the road to the east line of the State and the mortgages thereon, and as related to the payment of the interest since the filing of the original cross-bill, and as related to the earlier filing or asking to file the amendment, only be allowed to go on file, and that all the other allegations be struck out of the proposed amended bill.

This is the first case of the mortgage of a part of a railroad, that has ever come before the courts, though it is understood that there may be many such in this State.

The case was argued by J. L. Jernigan of New York, for the Peoria & Oquawka Company, and by J. M. Walker, of Walker, Van Arman & Dexter, of this city, and James F. Joy, of Detroit, for the mortgagees.

THINGS IN MISSOURI.

Flutter Among the Contractors.

[From the N. Y. World's Correspondence.]

ST. LOUIS, October 18, 1861.

The public mind is profoundly agitated upon the administration of affairs in this military department. Fremont has many zealous friends, as well as many enemies, from grounds not at all personal. Much of the discontent may arise from the fact that little has been done in the field as yet, and fresh outbreaks are recurring on the lines of railroad.

The visit of the War Secretary and Adjutant General has stimulated the discussion of the condition of affairs.

The announcement of Secretary Cameron, returning informal claims to the proper authorities at Washington, has raised a decided commotion, the results of which will be to lead to some rich developments, in which the whole country is interested. It appears that parties in this city and floating capitalists have taken large and lucrative contracts for the Government upon no other authority than the General commanding and his subordinates. The banks have advanced large sums of money upon these transactions, holding the certified claims as security. The Secretary's decision has upset their calculations, and disturbed the equilibrium of the money market.

The streets have been full of rumors of fraudulent and swindling transactions on the part of the contractors. Thus it is reported that the extensive fortifications have cost the government $400,000, when competent engineers say $120,000 would have been ample. Another contract for horses was sold for $10,000 the same day it was obtained. A third was for 200,000 bushels of corn at 60c per bushel, yielding a net profit of 45c a bushel! One patriotic individual furnished boots to the government, the soles of which were stuffed with paper and shavings! Some lucky one who was not worth a dollar on the 1st of March, drew out of bank $79,000 on the day the quartermaster left.

An express company is said to have received $500 per gun for fifty heavy guns shipped as ordinary freight, when the railway companies would have been glad to get 60c. per cwt. for the same, the guns having laid useless on the ground ever since. Jobbery in provision contracts, swindling in arms, clothing contracts, and almost every thing else. The friends of Fremont say that these are malicious representations of the less fortunate individuals who failed to get their finger into the national pocket. Whatever may be the facts, the people are promised some startling exposures by the result of the Investigating Committee, whose attention will be given to the matter at once.

Chicago to be the Great City of the Continent.

[From the New York World.]

The Philadelphia *North American* comforts its readers in a series of articles intended to prove that Philadelphia is yet destined to be the center of "education, residences, and manufactures" in this country; in other words, the future metropolis of the new world. It is perhaps cruel, in these hard times, to dispel any dreams of future opulence which may serve to cheer the gloom now hanging over the Quaker City, but the "truth of history" demands that our contemporary should be set right. New York, from the start it has already secured, from its enormous commerce and its cheap markets, will remain the greatest center of population for perhaps 100 years to come—as long, at least, as there are such wide acres in the West so thinly populated. When the country is pretty well covered, and the tides of foreign emigration cease to have such preponderating influence in determining our centers of population, some western city—Chicago or St. Louis—may begin to grow to be the largest, but Philadelphia never. The largest cities of the world are inland cities, as witness London, Paris, Madrid, Vienna, Moscow, Pekin, Yeddo, &c. With the exception of New York, in modern times, there is no instance of a seaport, trading city becoming the great city of a nation. The Liverpools, Havres, Bordeaux, and Bremens are only second and third rate cities.

As the case now stands, the centers of population and industry (not precisely coincident,) are a little to the south and west of Cleveland. They have moved slowly west or north of west for a number of years. Their line of direction is in the arc of a great circle, passing not far from Chicago and Vancouver's Island. On or near this line the great city of the continent will finally be formed. Our Philadelphia friends must make up their minds to come to New York or move out West, if they want to live in either the present or future metropolis of the Union.

Why the Rebels Make War.

[From the N. Y. Evening Post.]

They make war upon a free and beneficent government, against which no man has ever rightfully uttered a complaint, not to further any great principles of humanity, but to gratify their selfish ambitions. They break away from a Republic whose corner-stone is freedom, to erect another Republic whose corner stone shall be slavery. They endeavor to overthrow a society which has conferred unlimited privileges and blessings on the human race, and which is leaping forward more rapidly in the career of civilization than any other on the globe, to form another society in which the generic forces of civilization are fatally fettered and paralyzed. They are not content with a political experiment which has converted the wilderness of an immense continent into teeming fields, covered it with prosperous villages, filled its homes with plenty, sent the rich products of its industry to the ends of the earth, opened its hospitable mansions to the poor, the distressed and the wronged of all climes, and won a glorious name among the nations.

But the black and hateful spirit of the primeval Satan, when he "eyed with jealous leer malign" the luxuriant beauty of the early Paradise, has embittered their hearts and piqued their envy. They have longed for other fields and another polity. They have longed for a state in which the many, deprived of the chance of future advancement, should be hewers of wood and drawers of water, and themselves the supreme and only lords. Visions of an equatorial empire danced before their minds—of an empire surrounding the Gulf of Mexico, as the ancient Roman empire surrounded the Mediterranean; whose wings should be the cotton, the sugar, the rice and the spices of the rich tropical regions, and whose base, the eternal servitude of the African races. For that splendid dream they let slip the dogs of war, arrested the prosperity of thirty millions of people, turned robbery, arson and rape into the bosom of their own communities, and hazarded the peace of the whole civilized globe.

THE CHESS CHAMPIONS.—It is a long time since we have heard from Morphy and Paulsen, the chess champions of America. The Dubuque *Times* learns that Paulsen, whose residence is in that city, has beat them all at the chess tourney of England, [illegible], winning the first prize, if not the honor of standing first in the world.

The Army Frauds in Pennsylvania.

The Governor of Pennsylvania, in response to the outcry of the people of his State, appointed some time ago a Commission to examine into the State military contracts. The Commission has fulfilled its duty, and we find their report to the Governor in the Philadelphia papers. It presents a picture sad enough. We make a few extracts, showing the [illegible] modes by which the swindlers cheated the Government and robbed the soldiers.

The Commissioner relates the following blanket transaction:

"The second lot of blankets, about six thousand two hundred pairs in number, was purchased from the firm of Messrs. Du Hadway & Dodson, of Philadelphia, through the mediation of Joshua Kames. That Mr. Kames, in introducing one of the contracting parties to the authorities at Harrisburg, had any influence with the latter, except as that of an active party man, this Commission does not suppose, as the samples sent to Harrisburg were sufficiently good to justify the contract. For his services, however, Messrs. Du Hadway & Dodson loaned him two thousand dollars, knowing him to be an irresponsible man. The State Government agreed to pay Messrs. Du Hadway & Dodson three dollars and a half a pair for these blankets—the latter, purchased at prices ranging from one dollar and a half to three dollars, less five per cent for cash, averaging, in the six thousand two hundred pairs furnished, a little more than two dollars a pair.

"Upon the delivery of these blankets some objection was made to the price, and an umpire was selected by the Governor to make a valuation. A sample of six blankets was sent to him in Philadelphia, which at the advanced rate of prices at that time, he valued at fifty cents per pound, thereby reducing the price from three dollars and a half to three dollars and seventeen cents. The profits realized by Du Hadway & Dodson, in this transaction, amounted to about six thousand seven hundred dollars. Although in this sale there was nothing on the part of Du Hadway & Dodson which was strictly a fraud, yet your Commission utterly condemn the self interest which, in an hour of national peril, forgetting all patriotism, seeks only how it may turn its country's sufferings to its own pecuniary advantage."

The Commission further state that the State appointed an agent to examine those blankets, and six samples, selected by the proprietors, were sent to the agent, and these were all he examined! Another lot was purchased from a New York firm at enormous prices. The Commissioners say:

"In closing the subject of blankets, your Commission states that the absence of a strict supervisory power has been the cause of much of the mischief that has befallen the State, and it moreover condemns the mode pursued by the Government in making its purchases. Mr. Du Hadway admitted that the State could have bought the blankets as cheaply as he did, and thus a large saving might have been made."

As to the coffee furnished the troops, the evidence is damnable. Wm. S. Bowles, coffee roaster, Philadelphia, testified as follows:

"Received twenty bags from Mr. Chapman, to be roasted and ground. It came from James Graham & Co., Letina court. When first opened it looked unusually dark, and smelt *hidey*. I told my father that there would be a fuss about it, and that I would keep a sample of it. (Sample produced.) We brought it from Graham's. I knew that the fault would be laid to the door of the coffee roaster, so I kept a sample of it. It made the men sick while roasting it. I had to go out in the yard for fresh air. (Thornly coffee shown witness.) This has been through a polishing process, additional to the process through which that I received had been through. It smelt of hides, and while roasting looked as though it had molasses on it. A semi-liquid substance appeared to exude from it. When ground, if kept in a dry place, and well packed, it will keep for a year. If packed in a warehouse, in bags, it would be likely to lose its strength. We had fifteen good bags from Roland."

Is it wonderful that the troops were sickened when they were compelled to drink such stuff?

The Commission, after an examination into the clothing furnished, rejected many of the bills *in toto*. All bills were sworn to, the oath embracing this clause:

"That the prices charged for the same are the actual wholesale cash prices charged for goods of like quality to other customers, and no more."

The Commission call attention to this fact, and to the *perjury* which was committed by the contractors in making that oath. The Commission thus speak of the causes of these frauds:

"They also report, in general, as the result of their investigations, that they have found instances of incompetence, of sharp dealing, never praiseworthy, and here eminently disgraceful, of bad appointments which, although under the peculiar circumstances of the times to be expected, are none the less to be condemned."

Bad appointments! Therein lies all the trouble. Men are appointed to the business department of the army who have been thieving politicians all their lives, and who can be bought at almost any price. They are the cause of all the trouble, and of all the suffering of our volunteers. Until a reform in this particular is had, there will be frauds and rascality to the detriment of the army.

Death of Gov. Woodbridge.

Hon. William Woodbridge died at Detroit, Michigan, on Sunday last, in the 84th year of his age. Mr. Woodbridge went to Detroit in 1816, when there was hardly a white inhabitant where that prosperous city now stands. He was for many years Territorial Secretary; from 1840 to 1842 Governor of the State, and from 1843 to 1847 he represented Michigan in the United States Senate. Of Gov. Woodbridge, the Detroit *Daily Advertiser* says:

"Though Gov. Woodbridge had wholly withdrawn from public life since his Senatorial term expired, and indeed, had, to a large extent, excluded himself from public observation, he was not indifferent to the prosperity of our city, and had extended liberal aid to several public objects. And he has taken a very deep interest in the progress of the present struggle between the Government and the Southern conspirators against it, anxiously watching every movement of our army, and every act of our rulers. Conservative as he was in his views, he warmly approved the policy of Fremont's proclamation, and maintained that freedom to slaves should follow in the march of our troops. He was a man of many very marked traits of character, and many estimable qualities, both of head and heart. Up to almost the very hour of his death he seemed to retain all the faculties of his naturally strong and vigorous mind, and to converse almost as clearly, and judge as correctly, as when in the prime of manhood. It is a remarkable fact, too, that though he had passed four score years, his eye-sight remained undimmed, never having been required to use glasses.

In his death our city has lost a useful and esteemed citizen, the State an old, well-tried, and faithful servant, and his family and intimate acquaintances a kind friend and wise counselor. He died as full of honors as of years, leaving a pure and unblemished reputation, and the record of a well-spent life, as an inheritance to his family and to society; for, strong as were his feelings, and inflexible his character, he was a true, pure-minded man, and a good citizen. What better legacy could they desire?

Confessing the Corn.

The monarch of the mercantile world just now is not cotton but corn. Our last reports from England end with this significant little paragraph: "Breadstuffs firm but *excited*." Parisians are beginning to complain of the high price of food. Both in Great Britain and France the deficiencies of the harvest are greater than either have yet confessed, but they tell the truth in regard to each other. The London *Times* says:

"The most painful intelligence from France is the deficiency of the late harvest. The deficiency, it is now ascertained, is much greater than was previously supposed. France, it is estimated, will be compelled to spend forty millions sterling (about two hundred millions of dollars) this year to make up the deficiency—an enormous sum, greater even than the failure which last year's harvest entailed upon ourselves (in Great Britain.) We stated recently that large quantities of flour were being shipped from Liverpool to various ports in France; and we now learn that sixty millions of francs in gold have been sent to Russia to purchase grain. This sad disaster will react upon the English market, and will affect, more or less seriously, all the grain markets in the world. Happily, plenty of grain for exportation is to be had in Russia and on the western shores of the Atlantic. Both Canada and the United States will be importing largely into France."

This is confirmed by other authorities, which have already produced great activity in our own grain markets. The Erie canal, it is said, floats four millions of bushels of grain a day, and yet this and other means of transportation cannot meet the demands of the trade. The world is preparing to do homage to the new sovereign.

Well Put.

Suppose the Fugitive States had absconded upon the Tariff question? Or the Public Land question? Or a question of Representative apportionment? Would political justice, or even political expediency, which is something meaner, have demanded of us anything so irrational as debate without reference or allusion to the subject matter of debate? What moralist rebukes a sinner, yet spares his easily besetting sin? Slavery has seceded; taken up arms; engaged in a wicked and unnatural rebellion; yet Slavery is just that which we are not to mention, and much less discuss. Thus a writer in a New England newspaper, whose eyes are in the back part of his head complains that "the fertile fields of the South are to be deluged in blood, and all this to carry out the one idea of Abolitionism." Sagacious censor! Suppose we reverse his proposition and say that "the fertile fields of the South are to be deluged in blood, and all this to carry out the one idea of Slavery." Would not this be as near the truth, and perhaps nearer? Why will not these "O-no-we'll-never-mention-it" gentlemen see that *they* are as garrulous about Slavery as the veriest Immediate Abolitionist?—*N. Y. Tribune.*

The Platte River Bridge All Right.

HANNIBAL & ST. JOSEPH RAILROAD CO.—General Freight Office, Hannibal, Mo., Oct. 18, 1861.—Wm. Martin, Esq., General Freight Agent, Chicago:

Dear Sir: Our bridge at Platte River is up and freights going over to-day. There need be no detention at Chicago on account of not being able to go through.

Truly yours, W. F. ROBINSON, General Freight Agent.

THE AUTHOR OF "UNCLE TOM'S CABIN" A DISUNIONIST.—No little surprise has been manifested in high circles here, by Mrs. Beecher Stowe's address to the English Earl of Shaftsbury, in which she says:

"I have advocated disunion for fifteen years, because I thought it a practical method of freeing the North from the guilt of slavery, and of placing at the South the [illegible] of early and entire emancipation, [illegible] justice from a weak and bankrupt South."

Afternoon Dispatches.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Affairs Down the River—The Blockade—McClellan's Headquarters—Arrest of Judge Merrick.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 21.—The Harriet Lane arrived up from Indian Head last night. She reports that new batteries have been erected at Mathias Point. The Freeborn and Island Belle, in making a reconnoisance at that point yesterday, threw some shot into the woods, and the fire was returned by some new batteries of 12 heavy guns. Immediately thereupon the woods and underbrush were cleared away, exposing the batteries to view. Vessels in passing are obliged to hug the Virginia shore, and are exposed to the fire from a distance of some four or five miles in doubling the point.

No vessel passed down the river last night, and it is not known that any came up. River men report that the rebels have a number of seine boats and long boats concealed in the creeks and inlets between Acquia Creek and Occoquan Bay, and that they are busy building launches, either with a view to cross into Maryland, or seize vessels coming up. The report needs confirmation. The rumor that a number of vessels bound down had been taken by the rebels, is unfounded.

The Government sent down the Potomac last night two steam tugs for the purpose of bringing up a number of vessels loaded with Government stores. They intend to pass the rebel batteries in the night. The Navy Department has notified the War Department and also a number of gentlemen who have vessels below the batteries and are afraid to venture up, that after to-morrow they will be able to bring up all the vessels. How it is to be done the Department does not state.

A dispatch was received from Gen. Rosecrans, dated Camp Tompkins, near Gauley bridge, where he has been encamped for some time. He reports everything quiet. The rebels, it appears, are falling back from their position, and from the best information which can be obtained of their movements they are concentrating in very large force below to cooperate with Gen. Johnston, who has separated from Beauregard.

Rumors have prevailed that Fairfax Court House has been evacuated, and it is so announced in the *Star*, but information from the advanced lines show it to be incorrect. On the contrary, the indications are that the rebels are in large force in the rear of Fairfax Court House and are reinforcing the rebel army at Leesburg.

Gen. McClellan will move his headquarters to-morrow to Bartlett's House, near Fall's Church. It is a point whence easy communication can be had with the two extremes of the lines. The Cameron rifles, Col. Detje, moved out to Annandale on the Little River turnpike nearly 10 miles west of Alexandria, and took possession of the place. Our pickets had been stationed there for ten days, and during the time had encountered none of the rebels.

A writ of *habeas corpus* was served last Saturday by a city lawyer, in behalf of a prisoner, upon Provost Marshal Porter. The President having instructed the Marshal of the District not to serve such writs, the District being practically under Martial law, the lawyer was promptly arrested and District Judge Merrick, before whom the writ was returnable, has been placed under the surveillance of the authorities and his pay stopped. Judge Merrick to-day sent a letter to his brother Judges of the Circuit Court relative to his arrest. Soldiers guard him in his own house, a prisoner.

Excitement in Philadelphia.

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 22.—The death of Col. Baker has created intense excitement in this city. Flags are shrouded and at half-mast. The greatest anxiety prevails to hear further details of the engagement among the relations of the California Regiment, which is composed mainly of Philadelphians.

The U. S. Circuit Court has commenced the trial of Walker W. Smith, of the pirate Jeff. Davis, who was captured on board the schooner. Six of the jury have been selected.

Important from Fortress Monroe.

FORTRESS MONROE, Oct. 21.—A severe gale which has prevailed, has somewhat retarded the great naval expedition. The gale is now moderating.

Two hundred and fifty men of the Massachusetts battalion, who were sent out from Newport News this morning for fuel, were attacked by the rebels and stood their ground. The 1st and 7th New York Regiments had been sent out to support them, when the steamer left for Old Point.

☞ J. N. Parker, an educated and highly respectable Indian, of the Tonawanda reservation, applied for admission into the volunteer service and was refused. Mr. Parker writes to the Buffalo *Courier* a patriotic letter, regretting his inability to fight in the battles of freedom.—*N. Y. World.*

The Secesh exhibit no such squeamishness in the employment of fighters. They take all kinds of Indians; the wilder and savager the more they are prized. They take negroes of all complexions, from ebony to octoroon, bond and free. Anything that has muscle and intelligence enough to fight is given a weapon and a place in the ranks. It is by the adoption of these means that the rebels have been able to offer so stubborn a resistance to the armies of the Union. When will our side learn wisdom from their foes?

KELLOGG'S CAVALRY.—Orders were received from the War Department late on Saturday evening for Kellogg's Cavalry (probably meaning his entire force) to report immediately to Gen Sherman, at Louisville, Ky. Capt Mizner left at once to complete the mustering of the regiments. Gen Sherman, in response, telegraphed Col Kellogg that he did not want his regiment unless armed and equipped, and Col K. left for Washington this morning to secure both guns and equipments.—*Detroit Tribune.*

LADIES' FURS,
HATS, CAPS AND ROBES.
A complete assortment of
LADIES' FURS,
Made in the best possible manner, from our collection of Red River Skins.
Fancy and Buffalo Robes, Hats, Caps
AND GENTLEMEN'S FURS,
In great variety.
BASSETT & HAMMOND, 19 Lake st., corner Wells.

GOLD PENS!—GOLD PENS!
GOLD PENS AT 50 CENTS.
GOLD PENS AT 75 CENTS.
GOLD PENS AT 100 CENTS.
WITH OR WITHOUT CASES.
Gold Pens with Silver Cases from 50 cents to $2.
Gold Pens, Gold Pens,
AT EVERY PRICE.
From 50 Cents to $5.00, with or without Cases.
Are being sold by
McNALLY & CO., 81 Dearborn st.

MONEY SAVED.
A. G. DOWNS & CO.,
WILL SELL
Bleached and Brown Sheetings,
Bleached Shirtings,
Cotton Flannels, &c.,
AT A SMALL ADVANCE FROM OLD PRICES.
Another Case of those choice
SHAKER FLANNELS,
Just opened.
A. G. DOWNS & CO., 150 Lake street.

FOSTER & HARDENBERGH,
Ship Chandlers,
SAIL MAKERS,
AND DEALERS IN
Twines and Cordage.
242 South Water Street, Chicago, Ill.,
Have constantly for sale at the lowest market prices Manilla and Tarred Ropes, Hay Rope, Lath Yarn, Bags and Bagging, Canvass, Oakum, Spun Yarn, Pitch, Tar, Chains, Blocks, &c., &c.
Cotton, Flax and Hemp Twines, &c.
SAILS,
TENTS, TARPAULINS, AWNINGS, WAGON COVERS, FLAGS, &c.,
Made to order at the shortest notice.
LANDELL OR SIBLEY TENT.
Having purchased the sole right to manufacture and sell these justly celebrated Tents in the following States and Territories, viz:—Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Wisconsin, Minnesota, Kansas and Nebraska, we are prepared to furnish them in any quantity, and at the shortest notice.
GEO. F. FOSTER. G. H. HARDENBERGH.

STOVES!—STOVES!—STOVES!
Sanford's $1000 Patent Challenge Heaters.
Sanford's $1000 Patent Challenge Heaters.
Sanford's $1000 Patent Challenge Heaters.
GREAT FUEL SAVERS,
GREAT FUEL SAVERS,
GREAT FUEL SAVERS,
AND MOST POWERFUL HEATERS KNOWN.
AND MOST POWERFUL HEATERS KNOWN.
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Sanford's Gas Burning Stoves.
Sanford's Gas Burning Stoves.
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Over Six Thousand Recommends can be given.
PARLOR STOVES,
Office Stoves, Box Stoves, &c.
GENERAL DEALERS IN HOUSEKEEPING GOODS
ALLEN & DALTON'S
Mammoth Housekeepers' Emporium,
71 Lake street, Tremont Block.

THE PRACTICAL SINGING CLASS, being part first of the
FESTIVAL CHIMES,
is just published, and will be sent, post-paid, to any part of the country upon receipt of the price. [illegible] Address the Publisher,
H. M. HIGGINS,
No. 117 Randolph street, Chicago, Ill.

L. CORNELL & CO'S,
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SEWING MACHINES,
SEWING MACHINES,
PRICES FROM $35 to $90.
WILCOX & GIBBS' PATENT.
WILCOX & GIBBS' PATENT.
4000 STITCHES PER MINUTE.
The most RAPID and SIMPLE machine in the world. It will NOT get out of order or drop stitches. A BLIND person can set the needle, for it CANNOT be set wrong. A CHILD can run it and use the Hemmer which turns the hem to the right side. It will do all kinds of sewing without basting. They are warranted to give satisfaction in practical use. TRY ONE. SATISFACTION GUARANTEED OR MONEY REFUNDED.
Many of the most wealthy families of this city have used them for years.
Send red stamp for Samples and Circular or call and see them at 138 Lake street (up stairs.) Address L. CORNELL & CO., Box 21, Chicago, Ill.

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MILL FURNISHING
ESTABLISHMENT.
RELIANCE WORKS
OF
Edward P. Allis & Co.,
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Nos. 290, 292 & 294 West Water St.,
MILWAUKEE, WIS.,
FRENCH BURR MILL STONES,
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AND MILL FURNISHINGS GENERALLY.
ALSO,
Gearing, Shafting and
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DRY GOODS
AT RETAIL.
153 & 155 Lake Street.
WE HAVE NOW IN STORE AND ARE RECEIVING A LARGE STOCK OF
DRESS GOODS,
Cloaks and Cloaking,
SHAWLS,
HOSIERY,
GLOVES,
Also, DOMESTICS.
We are selling the above at the very Lowest Prices.
W. R. WOOD & CO.

A VOICE FROM ILLINOIS.
HERRING'S SAFE
Again True to its Trust.
ST. CHARLES, Ill., Sept. 30th, 1861.
MESSRS. HERRING & CO., Chicago, Ill.
GENTS:—This is to certify that in the late destructive fire on the night of the 28th inst., which destroyed the three-story building in which my store was located, I had one of your HERRING'S FIRE PROOF SAFES. The Safe remained in the fire from 9 o'clock P. M. until 6 o'clock A. M., when the Books, Money and Papers were removed in good condition and perfectly legible, so that I have no trouble in settling with my customers any more than if it had never been through a fire. Respectfully yours,
J. P. FURNALD.
The above adds another to the long list of these truly FIRE PROOF SAFES, to be found only at the Store of
HERRING & CO.,
40 State street.

108 LAKE STREET.
108 LAKE STREET.
Peugeot's Great Variety Store.
Peugeot's Great Variety Store.
The Finest Stock of
FANCY GOODS,
FANCY NOTIONS,
FANCY TOYS,
FOR SALE LOW,
FOR SALE LOW,
At Peugeot's Great Variety Store,
108 Lake street, Chicago, Ill.

F. C. & M. D. WELLS,
SUCCESSORS TO
WADSWORTH & WELLS,
Manufacturers and Jobbers of
BOOTS AND SHOES,
58 & 60 Lake Street.
OUR STOCK OF GOODS IS FULL AND COMPLETE.
Great inducements will be offered to cash and short time purchasers.

PRICES REDUCED.
100 Bbls. Oil,
KIERS' BEST,
FOR SALE BY
POPE & SLOCUM,
No. 122 CLARK STREET.

HAND KNIT WORSTED GOODS.
SONTAGS, HOODS,
CAPS, SLEEVES,
SKATING CAPS,
MITTENS AND LEGGINGS,
Zephyr Worsteds,
Canvass, Chenille and Silk,
Head Dresses,
Woolen Hosiery,
MENS' AND BOYS' KNIT SOCKS,
Ladies' and Childrens' Hosiery.
We have a very large assortment of the above goods, and our prices are low to suit the times. Wholesale cash buyers will do well to look at our stock of Yarns and Hosiery.
SUTTON & BURKITT,
41 Lasalle street.

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138 LAKE-ST., CHICAGO, ILL.,
Importers and Wholesale Dealers in
TOYS AND FANCY GOODS,
FANCY BASKETS,
GERMAN AND AMERICAN DRUMS,
BIRD CAGES,
TRAVELING BAGS, WORSTED AND YARN,
Soaps and Perfumery, and
YANKEE NOTIONS
For the million and at PRICES to SUIT THE TIMES.
BARNUM BROS.

CHICAGO LEAD AND OIL WORKS.
Cor. Clinton and Fulton Sts., West Side.
Lead Pipe, Bullets, Bar and Sheet Lead,
LINSEED OIL,
Shot, White Lead, Red Lead and Lytharge,
PUMPS AND HYDRAULIC RAMS.
Orders from the trade solicited. Highest market price paid for Flax Seed. P. O. Box 202.
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HOLLISTER & WILKINS,
135 & 137—Lake St.—135 & 137,
CARPETS,
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MATTINGS AND RUGS,
Curtain,
Furnishing, and
Upholstery Goods.
We Sell the Best Goods at Low Prices.

PRIME LIVE GEESE FEATHERS.
HOLLISTER & WILKINS,
GREAT CARPET HALL,
135 & 137.....Lake St.....135 & 137,
UP STAIRS.

BANK NOTE LIST OF
WRIGHT & BROTHER.
W. W. WRIGHT, Of Cleveland, Ohio.
DEALERS IN
Exchange, Gold and Bank Notes,
No. 95 Clark street, Chicago.
LIST OF ILLINOIS BANKS
PAR.
Bank of Bloomington, [illegible]
Mechanics' Bank, [illegible]
DISCREDITED.
No. 1 ....VALUE [illegible]
Alton Bank, Bank of Galena, Bank of Northern Illinois [illegible]
No. 2 ....VALUE [illegible]
Bank of Illinois, Bank of Sparta, [illegible]
No. 3 ....VALUE [illegible]
Cumberland County Bank, Mahomet Bank, [illegible]
No. 4 ....VALUE [illegible]
Bank of America, Bank of Indemnity, Pittsfield Bank, Pansy Bank, [illegible]
No. 5 ....VALUE [illegible]
American Bank, Illinois Central Bank, [illegible]
No. 6 ....VALUE [illegible]
Marshall County Bank, Fulton Bank, Illinois State Security Bank, [illegible]
No. 7 ....VALUE [illegible]
Bank of Commerce, Jackson County, Bond County Bank, Columbian, Bank of Elgin, Lake Michigan Bank, Bull's Head Bank, [illegible]
No. 8 ....VALUE [illegible]
Bank of Benton, Bank of Albion, Agricultural Bank, Bank of Albion, Merchants' & Drovers' Bank, Kankakee Bank, Railroad Bank, Reapers' Bank, Bank of Aledo, Republic, Prairie State Bank, Traders' Bank, Garden State Bank, [illegible]
No. 9 ....VALUE [illegible]
Alliance Bank, Southern Illinois, Corn Exchange Bank, Farmers' Bank of Illinois, Plowman's Bank, Illinois River Bank, National Bank, Bank of Benton, [illegible]
No. 10 ....VALUE [illegible]
Bank of Aurora, Chester, Commonwealth, Quincy, Citizens' Bank, Commercial Bank, New Market Bank, Farmers' & Traders' Bank, [illegible]
WISCONSIN CURRENCY.
CURRENT [illegible]
UNCURRENT.
[illegible]

GRAIN BAGS
OF EVERY DESCRIPTION,
AT NEW YORK PRICES,
AT THE
Corn Exchange Bag Manufactory,
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NEW DRESS GOODS,
Figured Alapacas, Embroid'd Reps,
OTTOMAN VALOURS, &c.
The New Black and White Goods for Dresses and Raglans.
Shawls to Match,
BY EXPRESS.
BALMORAL SKIRTS,
A Splendid variety.
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TO INVENTORS AND PATENTEES.
A CARD.
[illegible]
ROBERT W. FENWICK, [illegible]

Special Notices.
☞ Diptheria and Croup.—[illegible] MAGNETIC OINTMENT is an unfailing remedy [illegible] Sold by all Druggists. Price 25 cents.
☞ Jayne's Ague Mixture is an infallible remedy for Fever and Ague. [illegible]
Fever and Ague,
[illegible]
Dr. D. Jayne's Ague Mixture
is confidently recommended.
For sale by Messrs. FULLER & FINCH, [illegible]
☞ A Friend in Need. Try it. DR. SWEET'S INFALLIBLE LINIMENT [illegible]
☞ Dr. Ives' Hair Color and Restorative [illegible]
Co-Partnership Notices.
DISSOLUTION OF CO-PARTNERSHIP.—The firm of W. B. YOUNG & CO. is this day dissolved by mutual consent. [illegible]
Chicago, Oct 17th, 1861. WM. B. WILLARD, JOSEPH A. WARE.
ILLINOIS SCHOOL OF TRADE, Corner Lake and Lasalle streets. [illegible]
NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that we, the undersigned, have this day formed a Special and Limited Partnership [illegible]
DISSOLUTION OF CO-PARTNERSHIP.—The co-partnership heretofore existing [illegible] Chicago, August 1st, 1861.
J. M. STINE would respectfully inform his friends and the trade generally, that he will continue the WHOLESALE DRY-GOODS BUSINESS at the old stand, No. 27 Lake Street, Up Stairs, And solicits a continuance of their patronage.
Music Stores.
MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS. JULIUS BAUER, MANUFACTURER OF DRUMS AND BRASS INSTRUMENTS, 99 South Clark Street. [illegible] At the Lowest New York Prices.
REMOVAL.—A. JUDSON HIGGINS Has removed his stock of Musical Instruments and Sheet Music to 95 Washington, between Clark and Washington Streets, [illegible]
L. D. OLMSTED. LOAN AGENCY, Collection and Insurance Office, L. D. OLMSTED & CO., Corner Lake and Lasalle streets. [illegible] PRODUCE ON COMMISSION. [illegible] REFERENCES: [illegible]
Hats, Caps and Furs.
FURS! FURS! FURS!—J. & A. HERZOG, Practical Furriers and dealers in HATS, CAPS AND FURS. [illegible] REPAIRINGS ON FURS NEATLY DONE. ☞ Military Caps made to order. J. & A. HERZOG, 139 Lake street.
RUSSIAN, AMERICAN AND HUDSON BAY COMPANY'S FURS. [illegible] BEEBE'S SILK HATS. [illegible] AT WHOLESALE OR RETAIL. THOS. B. MORRIS & CO., Furriers and Manufacturers, 107 Randolph Street.....Chicago, Ill.
Dentists' Cards.
DENTISTRY REASONABLE. DR. J. C. FULLER [illegible] TERMS CASH. ☞ Office, No. 85 Clark street, opp. Court House.
WM. ALBAUGH, DENTIST, [illegible]
Intelligence Offices.
OLD ESTABLISHED INTELLIGENCE OFFICE, [illegible]

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135 & 137—Lake St.—135 & 137

CARPETS,

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Curtain,

Furnishing, and

Upholstery Goods.

We Sell the Best Goods at Low Prices.

PRIME LIVE GEESE FEATHERS.

HOLLISTER & WILKINS,

GREAT CARPET HALL,

135 & 137.....Lake St.....135 & 137

UP STAIRS.

BANK NOTE LIST OF WRIGHT & BROTHERS.

W. W. WRIGHT, of Cleveland, Ohio. [illegible]

DEALERS IN

Exchange, Gold and Bank Notes.

No. 86 Clark street, Chicago.

LIST OF ILLINOIS BANKS.

PAR;

Bank of Bloomington, City Bank of Ottawa, Mechanics' Bank, Hardin, Reapers' Bank.

DISCREDITED.

No. 1 .... VALUE 90 CENTS.

Alton Bank, Kane County Bank, Bank of Galena, McLean County Bank, Bank of Northern Illinois

No. 2 .... VALUE 90 CENTS.

Bank of Illinois, Edgar County Bank, Bank of Sparta, Union Bank.

No. 3 .... VALUE 85 CENTS.

Cumberland County Bank, E. I. Tinkham, & Co's B'k, Bank of Ashland.

No. 4 .... VALUE 80 CENTS.

Bank of America, International Bank, Bank of Indemnity, Illinois River Bank, Pittsfield Bank, Ohio River Bank, Pacific Bank.

No. 5 .... VALUE 77 CENTS.

American Bank, Merchants' Bank, Illinois Central Bank, Highland Bank.

No. 6 .... VALUE 72 CENTS.

Marshall County Bank, Eagle Bank, Fulton Bank, Patriotic Bank, Illinois State Security B'k.

No. 7 .... VALUE 65 CENTS.

Bank of Commerce, Kankakee Bank, Jackson County, Olympic Bank, Bond County Bank, State Stock Bank, Columbian, Western Bank of Illinois, Bank of Elgin, Wheat Growers' Bank, Lake Michigan Bank, Warren County, Bull's Head Bank.

No. 8 .... VALUE 55 CENTS.

Bank of Geneseo, Bank of Federal Union, Bank of Naperville, Bank of Metropolis, Agricultural Bank, Bank of Albion, Merchants' & Drovers' B'k, Bank of Carmi, [illegible]

No. 9 .... VALUE 51 CENTS.

Alissa Bank, Southern Illinois, Corn Exchange Bank, Farmers' Bank of Illinois, Commercial Bank, Jersey County Bank, Morgan County Bank, Bank of Benton, [illegible]

No. 10 .... VALUE 48 CENTS.

Bank of Aurora, Frontier Bank, Chester, Grand Prairie Bank, Commonwealth, Douglas Bank, [illegible], Citizens' Bank, Rock Island Bank, Commercial Bank, N. H's, Reed's, New Market Bank, Union County Bank, Farmer's & Traders' B'k.

WISCONSIN CURRENCY.

CURRENT .... 95 CENTS.

UNCURRENT:

No. 1 .... 70 CENTS.

Farmers' Bank, Two Rivers, Wisconsin Valley Bank.

No. 2 ....

Laborers' Bank, Monroe County Bank.

No. 3 .... 80 CENTS.

Bank of Albany, Bank of North America, Bank of Oconto, Mercantile Bank, Bank of Fond du Lac, Lake Shore Bank, Chippewa Bank, Southern Bank, Prairie County Bank, Waupaca County Bank, City Bank of Beaver Dam, Wood County Bank, Arctic Bank, Bank of Appleton, Osborn Bank, North Western Bank, Bank of Beaver Dam, Clark County Bank, Bank of Horicon, Hall & Bros. Bank, Katanyan Bank, Winnebago County Bank, [illegible]

We pay in GOLD within 5 cents of Milwaukee and Madison rates. [illegible]

L. D. OLMSTED, LYMAN BAIRD.

LOAN AGENCY,

Collection and Insurance Office

—OF—

L. D. OLMSTED & CO.,

Corner Lake and Lasalle streets.

We have made arrangements to connect with our business a department for the purchase and sale of

PRODUCE ON COMMISSION.

Our extended facilities will enable us to sell Produce consigned to us either in Chicago, or through correspondents in Montreal, Boston, New York or Philadelphia, as preferred by our consignors. We pledge ourselves in no case to buy or sell Produce on our own account, but in all respects to occupy the position to act impartially for the interests of those who may favor us with their consignments.

REFERENCES:

[illegible]

GRAIN BAGS

OF EVERY KNOWN BRAND,

AT NEW YORK PRICES,

AT THE

Corn Exchange Bag Manufactory.

HART, ASTEN & CO.,

157 South Water street, Chicago. 157

LATEST IMPORTATIONS

NEW DRESS GOODS,

Figured Alapacas, Embroid'ed Repts.

OTTOMAN VALOURS, &c.,

The New Black and White Goods for Dresses and Raglans,

Shawls to Match.

BY EXPRESS:

BALMORAL SKIRTS

A Splendid variety.

A. G. DOWNS & CO., 150 Lake St.

TO INVENTORS AND PATENTEES.

A CARD.

[illegible]

ROBERT W. FENWICK, ESQ.,

[illegible]

Special Notices.

Diptheria and Croup.—For [illegible] TRASK'S MAGNETIC OINTMENT is an unfailing remedy [illegible] This Ointment has been [illegible] over twenty years, and constantly [illegible] Inflammation of the Bowels and [illegible] Spinal Affections, Sore Eyes, Burns, Piles, [illegible] Pamphlet with Agents, and around each bottle. [illegible] Price 25 cents.

[illegible] At this season of the year [illegible] are troublesome every family should have a safe and certain remedy at hand. RANSOM'S HIVE SYRUP AND TOLU is the very thing. It is not only pleasant for children to take, but is a certain cure for Croup, Whooping Cough, Bronchitis, Asthma, Coughs, and all affections of the Throat and Lungs. Sold by all Druggists. Price 25 cents.

The Trade supplied by D. RANSOM & CO., (Proprietors,) Earlville, Madison County, N.Y.

☞ Jayne's Ague Mixture is an infallible remedy for Fever and Ague. The experience of many years in almost every climate, proves that where used in strict accordance with the directions, it has rarely failed to cure—not only breaking the chills—but by removing the morbid habit of the system,—preventing the recurrence of the disease.

Fever and Ague,

though not in itself dangerous, is apt, unless speedily removed, to have such a pernicious effect on the system, as to engender disorders much more baneful than itself, and which not only render the after-life of the patient miserable, but are in themselves often fatal. A prompt and effectual remedy is therefore what is wanted, and as such

Dr. D. Jayne's Ague Mixture

is confidently recommended.

For sale by Messrs. FULLER & FINCH, Nos. 24 and 26 Market street, Chicago, and by Agents throughout the country.

☞ A Friend in Need. Try it.—DR. SWEET'S INFALLIBLE LINIMENT is prepared from the receipt of Dr. Stephen Sweet of Connecticut, the great bone-setter, and has been used in his practice for the last twenty years with the most astonishing success. As an external remedy it is without a rival, and will alleviate pain more speedily than any other preparation. For all Rheumatic and Nervous Disorders it is truly infallible, and as a curative for Sores, Wounds, Sprains, Bruises, &c., its soothing, healing and powerful strengthening properties, excite the just wonder and astonishment of all who have ever given it a trial. Over four hundred certificates of remarkable cures, performed by it within the last two years, attest this fact. For sale by J. H. JOHNSON, General Agent, 8 State street, Chicago, and by all Dealers.

☞ Dr. Ives' Hair Color and Restorative is the only reliable Hair Restorative that successfully restores the natural color and beauty to hair that has become grey, with only a few applications without dyeing or coloring the skin. It prevents the hair from falling off, and cures all eruptions or [illegible] Mr. Bailey, one of the publishers of the Chicago City Directory, in his Merchant's Monthly Circular, says: "I have seen Dr. Ives' Hair Color and Restorative used, and believe it to be the best article ever introduced into the West or anywhere else. It softens beautifully the hair, restores it to its former color and condition and much improves personal appearance." The Ladies like it. Price $1 per bottle. Western Depot, IVES' DRUG STORE, No. 196 South Clark street, Chicago. Orders strictly attended to. Address L. J. IVES, Chicago.

Co-Partnership Notices.

DISSOLUTION OF COPARTNERSHIP.—The firm of

W. B. YOUNG & CO.,

is this day dissolved by mutual consent. W. B. Young and W. B. Willard are authorized to settle the affairs of the firm.

W. B. YOUNG,
WM. B. WILLARD,
JOSEPH A. WARE.

Chicago, Oct 17th, 1861.

Wm. B. Young and Wm. B. Willard will continue business under the style and firm of Wm. B. Young & Co.

ILLINOIS SCHOOL OF TRADE,

Corner Lake and Lasalle streets.

Hon. E. P. PERRY, President—established 1852—J. D. [illegible], Principal.

Business hours from 9 A.M. to 12 M.; from 2 P.M. to 5 P.M.; and from 7 P.M. to 10 P.M. The evening classes commence October 15th, and continue for six months. [illegible] payable in advance. For Circulars apply at the College Rooms or by letter to the Principal. A PREPARATORY CLASS FOR BOYS has been added to the College, where they can be instructed in Arithmetic, Writing, Grammar, Correspondence, Practical History and Geography, German and French. In this class they are thoroughly fitted to enter the School of Trade. Boys' Life Scholarships embracing both Departments, $35, payable in advance.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that we, the undersigned, have this day formed a Special and Limited Partnership, of which Otto Mutschlechner is the General Partner and Andrew Schaller is the Special Partner, to do a Wholesale Liquor business in the City of Chicago, and State of Illinois, that the said Andrew Schaller, as the special partner, has contributed the sum of three thousand dollars cash to the capital stock of said firm, that the said Otto Mutschlechner has contributed the sum of two thousand four hundred and ninety-six dollars; and further, that the said partnership is to commence on the first day of October, A. D. 1861, and continue until the second day of October, A. D. 1864; and that the firm name of said Partnership is to be Otto Mutschlechner, who resides in the City of Chicago, and that the said Andrew Schaller resides in the City of Elgin, County of Kane, and State of Illinois.

OTTO MUTSCHLECHNER,
ANDREW SCHALLER.

DRUMMOND & FORD, Attorneys.

Chicago, Ill., October 1st, A. D. 1861.

DISSOLUTION OF COPARTNERSHIP.—The co-partnership heretofore existing between the undersigned, under the firm of J. M. STINE & CO., is this day dissolved by mutual consent. The business of the firm will be settled by Mr. J. M. Stine, at the old stand, No. 27 Lake street, up stairs, to whom all debts due to the firm are to be paid.

J. M. STINE,
MAX KRAMER.

Chicago, August 1st, 1861.

J. M. STINE would respectfully inform his friends and the trade generally, that he will continue the

WHOLESALE DRY-GOODS BUSINESS

At the old stand,

No. 27 Lake Street, Up Stairs,

And solicits a continuance of their patronage.

Music Stores

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS.

JULIUS BAUER,

MANUFACTURER OF

DRUMS AND BRASS

INSTRUMENTS,

99..........South Clark Street..........99

Manufacturer and Importer of Musical Instruments and Strings having connection with manufacturing houses in Berlin, Leipsic, Dresden, England and Paris, is prepared to furnish Dealers, Bands and Individuals with every article in their line,

At the Lowest New York Prices.

Post Office Box 3408.

REMOVAL.—

A. JUDSON HIGGINS

Has removed his stock of Musical Instruments and Sheet Music to

95 Washington, between Clark and Washington Streets,

Where he hopes to receive the patronage of his old customers and many new ones. His rent being greatly reduced, he feels confident of being able to sell goods much cheaper, which in these hard times is very desirable.

Just published, Gen. Fremont's War Song, price 25 cents; also, many other patriotic pieces. Catalogues furnished free of postage. All orders filled promptly, as heretofore, by addressing

A. JUDSON HIGGINS,
95 Washington street.

Hats, Caps and Furs.

FURS! FURS! FURS!—

J. & A. HERZOG,

Practical Furriers and dealers in

HATS, CAPS AND FURS,

Have just opened their large and splendid stock of American and European Furs, expressly manufactured for this market. Through our facilities in importing our European Furs and a practical experience for years in the manufacturing of this article, we are enabled to sell cheaper than any other house in the West. All intending to prepare for the cold season, would do well to examine our stock before buying elsewhere.

REPAIRINGS ON FURS NEATLY DONE.

☞ Military Caps made to order.

J. & A. HERZOG, 103 Lake street.

RUSSIAN, AMERICAN

AND

HUDSON BAY COMPANY'S

FURS.

Ladies' Fine Furs, Misses' Furs, Gentlemen's Furs, Sleigh and Carriage Robes, Buffalo Skins, Rugs, Foot Muffs, Ladies' Promenade, Riding and Skating Caps.

BEEBE'S SILK HATS,

Soft Hats of every style, Cloth and Fur Caps, Umbrellas, Buck Gloves and Mittens, Calf Skin Gloves, &c.

AT WHOLESALE OR RETAIL.

THOS. B. MORRIS & CO.,

Furriers and Manufacturers,

107 Randolph Street......Chicago, Ill.

☞ All goods warranted as represented. Cash paid for shipping Furs.

Dentists' Cards

DENTISTRY REASONABLE

DR. J. C. FULLER

Will hereafter, for the benefit of his patrons, the country at large and himself, put up Artificial Dental Work at the following prices:

[illegible price list]

After a successful practice of six years in this city, I am now able and willing to bring the prices of good Dental work to an Eastern standard, and will in every respect execute the work in the same honorable and satisfactory manner as heretofore. [illegible]

TERMS CASH.

☞ Office, No. 85 Clark street, Opp. Court House.

WM. ALBAUGH, DENTIST,

Office and Residence No. 88 West Randolph street. [illegible]

Intelligence Offices.

OLD ESTABLISHED

[illegible]

Money to Loan.

TELEGRAPHIC EXCHANGE

On New York.

FOR SALE BY EMORY COBB,

Telegraph Office.

MONEY TO LOAN ON

CHICAGO CITY PROPERTY,

Or on GOOD IMPROVED FARMS within 100 miles of Chicago, in this State. [illegible] CHAS. [illegible], 121 Lake st.

FOR MONEY TO LOAN

On Real Estate Securities in Cook and adjoining Counties, apply to

ERNST PRUSSING,

Dealer in Foreign Exchange, Money and Real Estate Broker.

AGENT FOR THE BRITISH COMMERCIAL LIFE INSURANCE CO., AND NOTARY PUBLIC.

NO. 6 LARMON BLOCK,

N. E. cor. Clark and Washington streets.

MONEY TO LOAN ON CITY Property or Farms in Cook and adjoining Counties.

LAND WARRANTS BOUGHT AND SOLD.

J. L. LEE, 80 Clark street,

Post Office Drawer 6257.

Banking and Exchange

BANKING OFFICE OF

J. T. VAN VLECK,

No. 4 Broad street, (one door from Wall,) New York, Oct. 5th, 1861.

PATRIOTIC LOAN.

$500,000 of the new 7 3-10 United States Loan for sale in sums of $50, $100, $1,000 and $5,000 Notes, with the coupons or interest warrants accompanying each note and now ready for delivery upon the receipt of remittance.

The Notes will be enclosed and sent forward as directed and no charge made.

☞ I will take six per cent. two year United States Treasury Notes at par in exchange for the 7 3-10, and can supply either large or small amounts.

Refers to H. A. Tucker & Co., Chicago, Ill.

J. T. VAN VLECK.

BANKING HOUSE OF

C. B. BLAIR,

Exchange Bank Building,

Corner of Lake and Clark Streets.

A general Banking business transacted.

Exchange on the East bought and sold.

BANKING, EXCHANGE

—AND—

Collection Office,

BURKAM & SONS,

17 Dearborn Street, Chicago.

BURKAM & SONS, CHICAGO. F. G. BURKAM & CO., CINCINNATI, O.

AUDITOR'S OFFICE, State of Illinois.

THE UNION BANK,

BENTON,

Has this day filed in this office a notice of the appointment of E. K. WILLARD & CO., Agents for the redemption of its circulating notes, pursuant to the provisions of Article Two (2) of an act amendatory of the General Banking Law, approved February 14th, 1861.

JESSE K. DUBOIS,
Auditor Public Accounts.

The Union Bank, Benton, is amply secured by Illinois and New York Stocks, and will be redeemed by us as above.

E. K. WILLARD & CO.,

Corner Lake and Clark street.

BANKING HOUSE OF

CHAPIN, WHEELER & CO.,

Corner Lake and Lasalle streets......Chicago, Ill.

Collections made and remitted for on day of payment at current rate of Exchange. Exchange on New York for sale in sums to suit.

AIKEN & NORTON,

BANKERS AND DEALERS IN EXCHANGE,

No. 1 Board of Trade Buildings,

SOUTH WATER STREET, CHICAGO.

Collections made in all the principal cities in the United States.

ISETT & BREWSTER,

BANKERS AND DEALERS IN

Exchange, Bank Notes and Coin,

MUSCATINE, IOWA.

Particular attention given to Collections throughout Iowa. Proceeds of City Collections Remitted on day of payment, at current rates of Exchange.

REFERENCES.—Bank of North America, New York; Clark, Dodge & Co., New York; Granite Bank, Boston; Spencer, Vila & Co., Boston; Work, McCouch & Co., Philadelphia; Bullitt & Fairthorne, Philadelphia; Sturges & Co., Chicago; [illegible]

T. M. ISETT. W. C. BREWSTER.

J. YOUNG SCAMMON, Marine Bank Building, will continue a

GENERAL BANKING BUSINESS.

EXCHANGE on LONDON and PARIS for sale, and LETTERS OF CREDIT granted, available anywhere on the Continent of Europe.

ILLINOIS SAVINGS' INSTITUTION

IN THE CITY OF CHICAGO

Incorporated..........February, 1857.

Office 104 & 106 Washington Street.

This Institution receives deposits in Gold, Silver and the Bills of Specie-paying Banks of

FIVE CENTS AND UPWARDS.

From all classes of persons, including minors and married women, and allows interest at the rate of

SIX PER CENT. PER ANNUM.

Dividends payable on the first Monday of January and July. Office open daily during the usual hours of business, and on Tuesday and Saturday evenings until 8 o'clock.

JOHN C. HAINES, President.

N. B. KIDDER, Cashier.

DAVENPORT, ULLMANN & CO.,

Bankers and Dealers in Exchange,

BANK NOTES, GOLD, SILVER, &C.

No. 38 Clark Street..........Chicago, Illinois.

BANK OF AMERICA.—Public Notice is hereby given, that all Bills or Circulating Notes of the

"BANK OF AMERICA,"

Heretofore incorporated and doing business in the city of Chicago, under the general banking laws of the State of Illinois, must be presented for payment to the Auditor of Public Accounts of said State, at his office, in the city of Springfield, within three years from the date hereof, or the funds deposited for the redemption of said notes, will be given up to said Bank.

Dated this 30th day of May A. D. 1861.

GEO. SMITH, President.

E. W. WILLARD, Cashier.

Bags.

BAGS! BAGS!! BAGS!!!

FARWELL'S

STEAM BAG MANUFACTORY,

NO. 25 MARKET STREET, CHICAGO.

BAGS AND SACKS

Of every description furnished on short notice, and printed with New and Beautiful Brands.

SIMEON FARWELL.

BAGS—BAGS—BAGS—BAGS—

CORN EXCHANGE

BAG MANUFACTORY.

HART, ASTEN & CO., 157 South Water-st., Chicago. E. E. CLARK & CO., 185 Broad street, New York.

MANUFACTURERS AND DEALERS IN

Bags of Every Description.

Millers' and Grocers' Bags made and printed to order with beautiful brands. New and Second-Hand Seamless Grain and Gunny Bags, for Shippers, Millers and Farmers' use. Bags for Flour, Buckwheat, Feed, Hams, Salt, Seed, &c.

☞ Orders filled with fidelity and dispatch. Bags loaned to shippers.

CHICAGO BAG AGENCY,

275 SOUTH WATER STREET.

SEAMLESS GRAIN BAGS of various sizes and qualities.

FLOUR—Halves, Quarters and Eights, printed to order of any desired pattern.

HAM SACKS—Every size used.

GUNNY BAGS—Two or Three Bushels.

Commission Merchants, Millers, Grocers and Provision Dealers will find just the articles wanted in our stock. Orders solicited.

HAWKINS & CHAPMAN.

JAMES H. CHILDS & CO.,

HOPE COTTON MILLS,

Pittsburgh, Penn.,

MANUFACTURERS OF

Seamless Grain Bags,

AND OF

OSNABURGS,

32 inches to 40 inches wide.

☞ We are prepared to receive orders from the trade.

Educational.

A LIBERAL EDUCATION with

MILITARY INSTRUCTION AND DRILL.

WESTERN UNION COLLEGE has been located at FULTON, ILL., and will open Primary Academic and Collegiate Courses, on Sept. 18th, 1861. The College has twelve experienced Teachers, in tough appointments and excellent appliances. [illegible] the West, [illegible] ample and attractive grounds, a fine Gymnasium, and many other advantages which should claim the attention of parents. Instruction in German free; also, in ARTILLERY, INFANTRY AND CAVALRY TACTICS, SWORD, BAYONET AND GYMNASTIC EXERCISES, CORNET, ZOUAVE AND FANCY DRILL, under an officer of United States Army. Students dress in uniform. TERMS—$175 per school year for board, furnished room, fuel, lights, washing and tuition in the regular departments. Excellent accommodations for ten boarders under the same roof with and the constant care of the teachers. Address for Circulars D. S. COVERT, President, Fulton, Ill.

Scales.

FAIRBANK'S STANDARD

SCALES OF ALL KINDS.

Fairbanks & Greenleaf,

85 LAKE STREET, CHICAGO.

Eye and Ear

LOUIS MAUSS, PRACTICAL

OPTICIAN.

[illegible]

Chicago Tribune.

WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 23, 1861.

The Blockade of Charleston—Position of the Vessels.

The correspondent of the Philadelphia Inquirer, who is on board the United States steamer Roanoke, at present blockading the port of Charleston, writes to the paper, under the date of October 11, the day on which the Nashville ran the blockade, and shows the position of the blockading vessels at the time. It appears somewhat singular that an escape should be effected while there was apparently such strict watch kept on the movements of vessels, and such a feeling of certainty that all was safe:

We left Hampton Roads September 28, and arrived here October 1. Almost daily some English or French men-of-war pass along to examine the condition of the blockade. One day last week a shot was fired across the bow of the English man-of-war Steady to bring her to. It incensed the commander very much, and he boldly and angrily asserted "that the matter would be reported to her Britannic Majesty.

Early on Sunday morning, October 6th, a schooner was discovered, which seemed to be endeavoring to enter the harbor by the southern channel. The steamer Flag was sent in chase, and after a smart run of four hours, and exposed to shell from a rebel battery on shore, she returned alongside with the prize, which proved to be the Alert. She had a clearance from Nassau, N.P., one of the Bahamas, bound for St. Johns, N. F., loaded with pine-apples, sugar and bananas. The crew is on board, and are mostly composed of inhabitants of Charleston, S. C. When first seen she had the rebel flag at her masthead, but so soon as she had discovered the steamer Flag in chase, ran up the English flag. A Palmetto and secession flag were found in her cabin and brought on board the Roanoke. They left them on the capstan for exhibition, and we all secured a small piece of each, as a memento, when we found the officers not looking. I may mention that the steamer Flag was not hit by the shots from the rebel battery in the chase.

Charleston is now effectually blockaded—almost "water-proof." The Roanoke lies in the middle, and on each side are the Vandalia and the steamer Flag—the former guarding the northern channel and the latter the southern one. We are about five miles from Fort Sumter, lying at anchor in thirty feet of water. This is as near as we can go in, on account of the bar. The steamer Monticello arrived last night, and will take part in blockading this place.

There is a little rebel steamer, armed with six guns, in the harbor, and she regularly comes down within four miles of our anchorage every morning and looks at us for a few minutes and then returns, apparently satisfied.

The commander of the Roanoke is John Marston, of Pa. He has been recalled, and his successor has already left New York. It is not supposed that he is a rank secessionist, but that he is either winking at the arrival and departure of vessels from Charleston, or else is inefficient and incapable of discharging the duties of his position. How many more have we of the same kind? A thorough investigation should be made at once.

A Sketch of Manassas Junction.

[From the Georgia Constitutionalist, October 2.]

The village of Manassas, or Tudor Hall, as the Post Office is called, is very much smaller than is generally imagined. In the village proper there are not above three or four males, perhaps not more than five or six inhabitants. The station is situated on the Orange and Alexandria Railroad, some quarter of a mile from its junction with the Manassas Gap Road. There is no regular depot, but a rudely constructed building answers the purpose at present. One plain, two story house, with a porch in front, to which you mount by half a dozen steps, was formerly the hotel, while the only remaining roofs the place can boast, is a small white cottage, now used as an hospital, and a small, rough office, occupied by the Adams Express Company.

The telegraph is in two horse cars, like those used on the city railroads, on one of which the battery is placed, and in the other is the operating room, receiving room, baggage room, dining room by day, and lodging room by night of the busy operators. These cars are placed at right angles to each other, closely connected, and over them, among the numerous wires which radiate from this common centre, floats a large and very handsome rebel flag. Close beside the cars stands the field telegraph, with its large coil of wire wound upon the cylinder, ready at a moment's notice to be laid from headquarters to any point. The chief here is Mr. Barnes, and he and his assistants are constantly kept as busy as bees.

Just beyond the telegraph office is that of the Express Company, which has quite the appearance of a curiosity shop. The building itself is filled up with all kinds of curious boxes and parcels, addressed principally to men in the army, and which had remained here some time uncalled for. On one side a large rectangular shed has been built, beneath which the larger boxes and barrels, some three hundred in number, are retained until called for by the owner; notwithstanding the seeming confusion of the place, the greatest order prevails. All the vacant space is now filled, and a new board house is being built for winter quarters. The express messenger leaves here but once a day on seven A. M. train.

I said there was no regular depot building, but I am mistaken. There is one—a low, dingy looking house, extremely dirty, one end of which is used as the Tudor Hall Postoffice, and the other as a variety store, where, by the way, a soldier can spend a great deal of money with as little satisfaction as in any place this side of Kansas. The trade here is principally in matches, pipes, tobacco, shoe-strings, thread and buttons, and is divided between this store and three sutler shops or tents in the immediate vicinity. There is a long triangular platform beyond the depot building, upon which is piled a large amount of freight which is received for the different regiments. Three or four sentinels are constantly on guard here, but these are not vigilant enough to prevent about one-third of the freight sent here from being stolen. Many things have been taken within the last few days.

Back of the hotel building is a small grove which is generally filled either with tents or wagons. At the eastern end of this is the purveyor's office, while still further on is a small white cottage, occupied by Major Cornelius Boyd, the Provost Marshal of the post. Some distance away, and still within sight, are many farm-houses, which with their outbuilding and barns form an interesting feature in the scenery. Although the place is generally called Manassas, the proper name is Tudor Hall—the name of the farm on which the village is built.

PERSONAL AND MISCELLANEOUS.

General B. F. Butler made a speech at Burlington, Vermont, on Wednesday evening. He said that if any foreign nation dared to interfere in our intestine war, we would cease dealing with Southern traitors as erring brothers, delicately and tenderly, and should arm every loyal man, North and South, both *black and white, bond and free*, until treason and its abettors are exterminated, and the meddlesome world taught a salutary lesson. This sentiment was received with overwhelming plaudits.

—Bishop Clark, of Rhode Island, is visiting the camps about Washington, instructing and encouraging the soldiers.

—An English testimonial to Nathaniel Hawthorne is thus noticed in the London papers:

Several English admirers of Nathaniel Hawthorne, author of "The Marble Faun," "The House of Seven Gables," "The Scarlet Letter," &c., purpose presenting that gentleman with a testimonial of their esteem, consisting of a beautiful medallion of the author, executed by Mr. Edward Kunzt, the well known sculptor.

☞ "Occasional," in the Philadelphia *Press*, thus refers to two notorious characters in the South:

I have frequently referred to Mason. A more arrogant, offensive, dictatorial demagogue never lived. As ostentatious and as stately as Dombey, he may, nevertheless, be called the Pumblechook of the Secession conspiracy. Vain of his mediocrity, which he mistakes for statesmanship, he cannot see that he is laughed at by his associates and despised by every decent man. His arrogance would be insufferable if it were not ridiculous; and all that fondness for aristocratic examples and opinions, which other men would rather conceal, he takes pleasure in displaying on every occasion. What, then, induced the so-called President Davis to send this wretched quack to England? The answer is, because he is the slave of slavery—the worshipper of England, and the remorseless enemy of everything like rational liberty. If he disgusts our English enemies by his conceit and bluster, they will receive him with open arms on account of his undying hatred of all republican doctrines.

John Slidell is a man of another temperament. His first quality is a dogged obstinacy in pursuing whatever he undertakes, without hesitation, to the bitter end. By birth a Northern man, he has for a long time been hastening on the Southern rebellion. His ambition is unbounded, and among his dreams for more than twenty years has been the idea that he might one day be the head of a great pro-slavery government. His abilities are of a higher order than Mason's. Not much of a speaker, his strength lies in the skill with which he digests, and the resolution with which he presses forward his plans. Married to a French lady, he talks French like a native. His tastes are refined, and his habits of life luxurious and expensive. Like Mason, he has a deep-seated horror of the *canaille* and "mudsills" of society. He is a traveled as well as an educated man, and when he reaches, if ever he does reach, Paris, he will at once throw himself into a sea of intrigues and toil with unceasing vigilance to carry out the instructions of Davis. It has been his study for years to establish intimate relations with foreign ministers at Washington, and he will use the advantage thus acquired with considerable effect.

PRICES OF GOVERNMENT STORES.—The following are the prices paid by the Government for army stores:

Pork $19 per barrel, beef $15 per barrel, beef tongues $16 per barrel, bacon 10 cents per pound, hams 12 cents per pound, flour $7.50 per barrel, hard bread 4 cents per pound, beans $2.00 per bushel, rice 7 cents per pound, hominy 3½ cents per pound, ricey barley 4½ cents per pound, ground coffee 20 cents per pound, green coffee 14 cents per pound, tea 50 cents per pound, sugar 8½ cents per pound, vinegar 12½ cents per gallon, candles 26 cents per pound, soap 6 cents per pound, salt 5 cents per pound, desiccated potatoes 11 cents per pound, desiccated mixed vegetables 24 cents per pound, pickles $3.75 per keg, dried apples 5½ cents per pound, split peas $2.00 per bushel, molasses 33 cents per gallon, potatoes 80 cents per bushel.

A GLUT OF SUTLER'S GOODS.—The market is completely glutted with all kinds of goods for sutler's stores. There is a regular epidemic prevailing among the down-Eastern and the original "Isaacs" to open sutler's stores.

Goods in vast quantities are hurried down here by express, by rail, and by water. The [illegible] goods to Colorado. The consequence is the trade is already overdone, and somebody must lose large amounts of money. The freights have been enormous, and in some instances goods have been sold at prices which will barely cover them. Goods which were shipped from the North can now be purchased here at lower rates than current in Philadelphia or New York. So it is with a great number of other articles.

Wholesale Houses.

REMOVAL.

GRAY, PHELPS, & CO.,

WHOLESALE

GROCERS,

Have removed to the large and commodious double store

Nos. 108 & 110 South Water Street,

FOOT OF DEARBORN STREET,

OPPOSITE OUR OLD STAND,

Where we shall be happy to receive our old customers and as many new ones as may be pleased to call. We have now in store and landing from the Eastern markets, a

Large and Well Selected Stock of

GROCERIES.

Which we offer to the Trade CHEAP FOR CASH. We would recommend an examination of our stock before

Purchasing Elsewhere.

Cheap for Cash.

1861 - - - FALL TRADE - - - 1861

FIELD, BENEDICT & CO.

81 & 83...South Water Street...81 & 83

ARE NOW PREPARED TO SHOW A FULL STOCK OF GOODS FOR

MEN'S WEAR,

To which they call the attention of the Trade.

FIELD, BENEDICT & CO.

DRY GOODS CHEAP for CASH.

COOLEY, FARWELL & CO.,

Nos. 42, 44 and 46 Wabash Avenue,

Have in store a large stock of

FALL AND WINTER GOODS

And invite the attention of close buyers, before purchasing elsewhere.

We have come down to a War Basis, making CASH the Rule, and CREDIT the Exception, and hope the Country Merchants will heartily endorse such a programme.

COOLEY, FARWELL & CO.

CONCESSION!

PEAKE, MARSH & DE LONG,

37 Lake St. - - 43 Wabash Ave.

Conforming to the pressure of the times, we have determined upon

CONCILIATION AND CONCESSION,

So far as they can be effected by

Low Prices.

We shall offer AT WHOLESALE throughout the season and during the present agitations a stock of

Dry Goods, Hosiery and Notions,

Unsurpassed in

FRESHNESS, CHEAPNESS AND REAL VALUE.

These are times for

Actions rather than Words.

And we have determined on a course of hard work, rigid economy and SMALL PROFITS, and it will be SUICIDAL on the part of CLOSE BUYERS not to examine our full lines of KNOWN BRANDS OF HEAVY DOMESTICS, HOSIERY, COTTONADES AND DRESS GOODS.

BOWEN BRO'S,

72, 74 & 76 Lake Street,

ARE OPENING EVERY GRADE OF

SEASONABLE GOODS,

MAKING THEIR STOCK

UNEQUALLED IN ATTRACTIONS.

Buyers are invited to Examine.

BOWEN BROTHERS,

Jobbers, Dry Goods Crockers, &c.

16 & 18---State Street---16 & 18

CHICAGO.

G. C. COOK & CO.,

Invite the attention of buyers to their stock of

GROCERIES,

Which they offer at the

Lowest Cash Prices.

G. C. COOK & CO.,

16 & 18----State Street----16 & 18

Rawson & Bartlett,

MANUFACTURERS AND WHOLESALE DEALERS IN

BOOTS AND SHOES,

30..........LAKE STREET..........30

CHICAGO, ILL.

We would respectfully call the attention of City and Country Merchants to our extensive stock of Boots and Shoes, which we have now in store, and are daily receiving from our Factory in West Boylston Mass. which consists of a full assortment of those Celebrated Custom Made Patna Kip and Calf, and Grain Water Proof Boots; together with a full stock of all styles of

FALL AND WINTER GOODS

of the best quality and manufacture, which we are prepared to sell for CASH and prompt paying trade at Boston and New York Jobbing Prices.

We are Agents for the sale of Mitchell's Patent Metallic Tip Boots and Shoes in all the States.

Saddlery Hardware, &c.

P. HAYDEN, New York. | W. V. KAY, Chicago. | POLLOCK WILSON Cincinnati, Ohio.

HAYDEN, KAY & CO.,

No. 238 Randolph Street,

CHICAGO, ILL.,

Are now receiving from their manufactories at

AUBURN, N.Y., NEWARK, N.J., AND COLUMBUS, O.,

THEIR FALL STOCK OF

SADDLE, HARNESS

AND

Carriage Materials,

Which, together with a complete assortment of

Hubs, Spokes, Felloes,

Shafts, Bows,

Springs and Axles,

THEY WILL OFFER TO THE TRADE FOR

CASH

At Prices that will not be Undersold

HAYDEN, KAY & CO.,

Have always on hand the largest assortment of

PATENT DASH AND ENAMELED LEATHER, ENAMELED CARRIAGE AND OIL CLOTH, SKIRTING, BRIDLE, COLLAR, AND

Oak and Hemlock

HARNESS LEATHER,

Horse Collars, Horse Blankets, &c.,

Which, together with everything pertaining to the

SADDLERY HARDWARE LINE,

They will sell at prices which cannot fail to give satisfaction.

BABCOCK & PEEK,

171 RANDOLPH STREET,

Mahogany, Rosewood and Walnut.

ALSO,

CHAMBER, DINING-ROOM & COMMON FURNITURE

IN GREAT VARIETY.

Wood Seat and Cane Seat Chairs, Bedsteads and Bureaus. School Furniture on hand and to Order.

☞ Particular attention paid to Country Orders.

WRIGHT & McCLURE,

UNDERTAKERS, No. 87 Lasalle street.

METALLIC COFFINS.

[illegible]

Wholesale Houses.

OUR CLOAK DEPARTMENT.

Having determined to make

The Sale of Cloaks

A Prominent Feature of our Business,

We have fitted up a Room 40 by 60 feet, in the front of the second floor of our store, reached by a spacious stair case inside. It is lighted by our immense windows with a fine north light, and ladies can inspect at their leisure and without being hurried or crowded, the Garments they wish to look at.

WE NOW EXHIBIT

ALL THE LATEST PARIS NOVELTIES IN GARMENTS OF

VELVET,

CLOTH,

PLUSH,

WATER PROOF CLOAKING,

And all Fashionable Materials.

We have in stock a great variety of Garments of our own make, cut from the last shapes of the season, and made and trimmed in the very best manner, which we sell for the retail price of the material, adding nothing for the making.

CLOAKS AND GARMENTS

MADE TO ORDER AT SHORT NOTICE.

The Latest Patterns Received by every Steamer.

W. M. ROSS & CO.,

167 & 169 Lake Street.

TUTTLE, HIBBARD & CO.,

IMPORTERS OF

HARDWARE AND TIN PLATE.

62.......LAKE STREET........62

We offer to the Trade, at the LOWEST MARKET PRICES:—

6,500 boxes TIN PLATE,
3,400 bdls. SHEET IRON,
550 " RUSSIA IRON,
150 " IMITATION RUSSIA,
25,000 " BRIGHT and ANNEALD WIRE,
225 casks SHEET ZINC,
10 tons PIG TIN,
16,500 lbs. COPPER BOTTOMS,
10 sets TINNERS' TOOLS and MACHINES,
50 casks BRIGHT OX and COIL CHAINS,
1,000 doz. AXES,
1,500 " SHOVELS, SPADES and SCOOPS,
20 tons SAD IRONS.

TUTTLE, HIBBARD & CO.,

Corner of State and Lake streets.

REMOVAL.

DOGGETT, BASSETT & HILL,

Wholesale Dealers

BOOTS AND SHOES

We have removed nearly opposite our old stand to the commodious double store,

Nos. 29 and 31 Lake Street,

corner Wabash Avenue, where we shall be happy to receive our old customers and as many new ones as may be induced to call on us. We have now in store the

LARGEST AND BEST SELECTED

STOCK OF BOOTS AND SHOES

in this market, which we shall offer at prices that cannot fail to convince our Northwestern Merchants it will be for their interest to buy of us instead of going East. To close

CASH BUYERS

We would particularly recommend an examination of our stock before purchasing elsewhere.

Satterlee, Wells & Faulkner,

WHOLESALE

GROCERS,

64---Lake Street---64

CORNER OF STATE,

(Old Stand of Satterlee, Cook & Co.,)

CHICAGO, ILL.

E. L. SATTERLEE. E. S. WELLS. S. FAULKNER.

HARDWARE, TIN PLATE AND METAL WAREHOUSE.

Established in 1844.

WILLIAM BLAIR & CO.,

176 Lake Street, Chicago.

Having received our Spring Stock, we offer

At the very lowest market rates,

4,000 Boxes Tin Plate, assorted sizes,
2,500 Bdls. Sheet Iron, No. 16 to No. 26,
5,000 Lbs. Copper Bottoms,
4,000 Lbs. Brazier's Copper,
1,500 Bdls. Bright Wire, No. 0 to No. 18,
100 Casks Sheet Zinc, assorted widths,
1,500 Best Fence Wire, No. 7, 8 and 9,
4,000 Kegs Nails, Wheeling and other prime brands.

AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS of all descriptions at Factory prices.

A complete assortment of Cutlery, Shelf Hardware, Tinner's Tools Japanned and Pressed Tin Ware, and Tinner's Goods of all descriptions, upon as favorable terms as the goods can be procured from any market.

WILLIAM BLAIR. C. B. NELSON. O. W. NELSEN.

NEW CASH STORE.

MARTIN & BROS.,

No. 82 Lake Street, Chicago, Illinois,

(Tremont Block.)

We have just opened a

Large and Complete Stock of

CLOTHING,

Which we will sell

AT LOWER PRICES

Than ever offered in this market.

TO WHOLESALE DEALERS

We can offer

EXTRA INDUCEMENTS,

As we purchase a great portion of our Goods

FOR CASH.

AND

MANUFACTURE EXCLUSIVELY IN NEW YORK.

Call and examine our stock before purchasing elsewhere, as it is no trouble to show goods.

MARTIN & BROS.

1861. FALL TRADE. 1861.

DAVIS, SAWYER & CO.,

42 & 44—Lake Street—42 & 44

Dry Goods Jobbers,

And Wholesale Dealers in

BOOTS AND SHOES,

Hats and Caps,

ARE NOW RECEIVING A LARGE STOCK, COMPRISING ALL THAT IS NEW AND DESIRABLE IN EACH OF THE ABOVE LINES, WHICH WILL BE SOLD AT

Eastern Jobbing Prices.

DAVIS, SAWYER & CO.

Railroads.

MICHIGAN CENTRAL RAILROAD.

[illegible time-table]

J. G. A. BEAN, Western Pass. Ag't.

ILLINOIS CENTRAL RAILROAD.

CHANGE OF TIME.

On and after SUNDAY, July 28th, 1861, trains will leave from the Great Central Depot, foot of Lake and South Water streets, as follows:

THROUGH EXPRESS, daily (except Sundays), at [illegible] A.M. arriving at Cairo at 12 midnight.

This train connects for Peoria, Alton, St. Louis, Memphis, New Orleans and Mobile.

ACCOMMODATION (every day) at [illegible] P. M. for Cairo and Way Stations, arriving at Cairo at [illegible]

This train on Saturdays will run only to Urbana. Trains arrive at Chicago [illegible]

HYDE PARK AND WOOD LAWN.

[illegible time-table]

☞ For tickets and information apply at the office in the Great Central Depot.

W. R. ARTHUR, Gen. Sup't.

W. P. JOHNSON, Gen. Pass. Agent.

THE PENNSYLVANIA CENTRAL RAILROAD is a First-Class Road in all respects.

With 285 Miles of Double Track,

THREE DAILY TRAINS (with connections from all points West),

FROM PITTSBURG TO PHILADELPHIA,

All connecting direct to New York.

Morning Mail, Afternoon Fast Line Night Express.

One Train Daily from Pittsburg to New York,

(425 miles), without change of cars,

VIA ALLENTOWN AND EASTON,

With direct connections from Western Cities, arriving hours in advance of other routes, in time for Boston by Rail or Boat Lines.

Express Trains Run Daily—Others Sundays Excepted.

NINE DAILY TRAINS from Philadelphia to New York. Tickets good on any line or train. New York or Boston Tickets via Pittsburg good via Philadelphia or Allentown.

BOAT TICKETS TO BOSTON

Good via any of the Boat Lines.

Two Daily Connections from Harrisburg to Baltimore and Washington.

BAGGAGE CHECKED THROUGH—ALL TRANSFERS FREE

FARE ALWAYS AS LOW AS BY ANY OTHER ROUTE.

Buy Tickets via Pittsburg.

TICKETS FOR SALE AT ALL MAIN OFFICES.

FREIGHTS.

By this route Freights of all descriptions can be forwarded from Philadelphia, New York, Boston or Baltimore to and from any point on the railroads of Ohio, Kentucky, Indiana, Illinois, Wisconsin, Iowa or Missouri, by RAILROAD DIRECT. [illegible]

CHICAGO AND NORTHWESTERN RAILWAY.

[illegible time-table]

GREAT CONSOLIDATED LINE!!

CINCINNATI AND CHICAGO

AIR LINE RAILROAD.

Forty Miles the Shortest Route to Cincinnati, Indianapolis and Louisville.

TWO EXPRESS TRAINS leave West Side Union Depot, Chicago, daily, as follows:

[illegible time-table]

CHAS. E. FOLLETT, Gen'l Ticket Agent.

PITTSBURGH, FT. WAYNE & CHICAGO RAILROAD.

[illegible]

FOR BOSTON, NEW YORK, PHILADELPHIA

BALTIMORE, WASHINGTON,

Harrisburg & Pittsburg

Also—FOR ALBANY, BUFFALO, DUNKIRK, CLEVELAND, COLUMBUS, CINCINNATI, DAYTON.

[illegible]

D. W. ROSS, West'n Pass. Agent.

E. F. PATRICK, Ticket Agent.

1861.—SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.

Michigan Southern & Lake Shore

RAILROAD.

On and after SUNDAY, Aug. 11th, and until further notice, trains will leave Chicago as follows:

[illegible time-table]

JOHN D. CAMPBELL, Gen'l Supt., Toledo, O. GEO. M. GRAY, Gen'l Western Ag't.

GALENA & CHICAGO UNION RAILROAD.—SPRING ARRANGEMENT.

[illegible time-table]

G. M. WHEELER, Gen. Passenger Ag't.

CHICAGO AND ST. LOUIS RAILROAD LINE.

FALL ARRANGEMENT.

Day Express and Mail Train leave West Side Union Depot, Chicago, at [illegible] A. M. daily, (except Sunday), and arrive at [illegible] P. M.

The Joliet and Wilmington Accommodation, leaves Chicago at 4:00 P. M., daily.

JAMES ROBB, Receiver.

CHICAGO & ROCK ISLAND RAILROAD LINE.

[illegible time-table]

CHICAGO AND MILWAUKEE RAILROAD.

For Milwaukee, La Crosse, St. Paul, Oshkosh, Berlin, and Intermediate Points.

On and after TUESDAY, Oct. 1st, 1861, Passenger Trains will leave the Depot corner of West Kinzie and Canal streets (Sundays excepted) as follows:

[illegible time-table]

ST. LOUIS, ALTON & CHICAGO RAILROAD.

SHIPPERS TAKE NOTICE.—On and after this date no articles "CONTRABAND OF WAR" will not be received or transported by this road, without a permit. [illegible]

C. C. WHEELER, Gen. Ft. Ag't.

CHICAGO, BURLINGTON & QUINCY RAILROAD.

[illegible time-table]

C. G. HAMMOND, Supt.

Tobacco.

D. J. GARTH & CO.'S

Manufactured Tobacco.

EWING, BRIGGS, & CO.,

[illegible]

Paper Hangings.

70 - - Lake Street - - 70

PAPER HANGING

Cash Jobbing House.

NOW OPENING FOR

FALL TRADE.

PAPER HANGINGS,

Border Curtain Papers,

WINDOW SHADES

CHEAP FOR CASH.

ALSO A FINE ASSORTMENT

FOR CITY TRADE.

☞ The best Workmen at Reduced Prices, to compare with the times.

E. G. L. FAXON,

70 - - LAKE STREET - - 70

F. E. RIGBY & CO.,

IMPORTERS AND JOBBERS OF

PAPER HANGINGS,

AND

General House Painters.

31 RANDOLPH-ST., CHICAGO.

DRAKE & BROTHER

DEALERS IN

PAPER HANGINGS,

WINDOW SHDES, FIXTURES, &C.,

House and Sign Painters, Paper Hangers, Etc., Etc.,

NO. 184 CLARK STREET.

Stationery, &c.

JONES, PERDUE & SMALL,

STATIONERS,

And Blank Book Manufacturers.

Having the three departments of

Paper Ruling,

Printing and

Binding,

Combined in their Establishment, would respectfully call the attention of BUSINESS MEN in want of

ANYTHING IN THE ABOVE LINE,

To their superior facilities for furnishing a general Office or Counting-Room Outfit.

JONES, PERDUE & SMALL,

122 LAKE STREET.

GO TO

STATIONERS' HALL,

No. 140 Lake Street, Chicago,

FOR

BLANK BOOKS,

Stationery,

GOLD PENS,

PRINTING,

BOOK BINDING

And every article required in the

OFFICE OR COUNTING ROOM.

ACCOUNT BOOKS,

For every trade or business, made to order, single or in sets, of any desired style of

Ruling, Printing or Binding,

And of superior materials and workmanship, at short notice and LOW PRICES.

F. MUNSON.

MANUFACTURING STATIONER, 140 Lake street.

Lake Transportation.

1861.

TO SHIPPERS OF PRODUCE.

TIME AND INSURANCE SAVED

VIA

CHICAGO, PORT SARNIA

AND GREAT WESTERN

RAILWAY LINE.

Reliable and ample arrangements for the transportation of GRAIN and property of all kinds via this route by first-class Propellers and Sail Vessels from Chicago to Sarnia, GREAT WESTERN RAILWAY from Sarnia to Hamilton and Toronto, and first-class Propellers and Sail Vessels daily from Hamilton to Oswego, Montreal, and all American and Canadian Ports on Lake Ontario, making this a most desirable route for the shipment of Produce.

TIME AND INSURANCE will be less by this than by any other line, as the entire distance and danger of navigation via "St. Clair Flats" and "Lake Erie" is saved.

For Freight or Passage apply to A. E. GOODRICH, 7 and 8 River street, or to

A. WALLINGFORD Agent G. W. Railway, Corner Lake and Dearborn streets.

THE

WESTERN TRANSPORTATION CO.

AND

WESTERN EXPRESS.

1861.

THE WESTERN TRANSPORTATION COMPANY having made arrangements to run their Lake Steam Propellers on alternate days with those of the

NEW YORK CENTRAL

AND

MICHIGAN CENTRAL RAILROADS,

Numbering twenty-nine first-class, staunch and strong steamers now offer to the mercantile and commercial public, the following evidently superior facilities for the transportation of merchandise and produce to and from the Eastern, Western, Northern and Southwestern States. The Company's Fleet on the Erie Canal consisting of

130 Canal Boats,

Of the largest class, six of which leave New York and Buffalo daily, connecting at Buffalo with the following Propeller Lines, enables it to offer merchants and shippers superior inducements for their patronage.

THE WESTERN EXPRESS,

(Owned and operated by this Company) will run over the New York Central Railroad to Buffalo, connecting with the various Railroads leading West, and with the following Lines of Propellers on the Upper and Lower Lakes:

The Upper Lake Line Daily.

W. T. Co. Steamers.	E. C. & C. Line Steamers.
TONAWANDA,	FOUNTAIN CITY,
FREE STATE,	WENONA,
MOHAWK	MENDOTA
PLYMOUTH	EVERGREEN CITY,
NEPTUNE,	GALENA,
MAY FLOWER,	CHICAGO,

Leaving the dock at Erie Basin, and foot of Michigan street, every evening at 7 o'clock. For freight or passage apply at the Western Transportation Office, Lake street, at the Michigan Central and Chicago Line Office, foot of Michigan street.

For bills lading and contracts by Canal or Railroad, apply to the following Agents:

[illegible list of agents]

CONSIGNEES:

[illegible]

RICHMOND & TUTTLE, Agents, Foot of State street, Chicago.

Painters.

JEVNE & ALMINI,

Fresco and Decorative Painters,

101 WASHINGTON ST., CHICAGO.

FRESCO AND DECORATIVE PAINTING

[illegible]

Medicines, &c.

OLD SACHEM BITTERS

AND WIGWAM TONIC.

USE THE

OLD SACHEM BITTERS

It is the finest and best

SPRING MEDICINE KNOWN.

IT IS AN UNEQUALED

Purifier and Regulator of the Blood.

IT IS A DELIGHTFUL TONIC.

TRY IT AND IT WILL DO YOU GOOD.

For sale by EDWARD FOSTER, Wine and Liquor Merchant, 39 South Water street, Chicago.

WM. GOODRICH, Proprietor.

Principal Depot, 145 Water street, N. Y.

BININGER'S

OLD

LONDON DOCK

GIN.

THIS DELICIOUS TONIC STIMULANT

ESPECIALLY DESIGNED

For the Use of the Medical Profession and the Family.

[illegible]

A. M. BININGER & CO.,

(Established in 1778.) SOLE PROPRIETORS, No. 19 Broad street, N. Y.

☞ For sale, wholesale, in Chicago, by Hoyt & Pierce, J. H. Reed & Co., and J. & S. Fuller & Co.

CATARRH! CATARRH!!

CATARRH!!!

DR. SEELYE'S LIQUID CATARRH REMEDY!!

Warranted to be a sure cure for

CATARRH or COLD IN THE HEAD.

ONE HUNDRED THOUSAND persons die yearly in this country of Consumption. Every physician knows that with fully two-thirds of this number, the disease first commenced as a

Catarrh in the Nose.

The next step being to the throat, and bronchial tubes and lastly the lungs.

It is easier to cure Catarrh than Consumption, and by curing the first we prevent the latter. Persons should understand that the better way to cure Consumption is to prevent it.

The symptoms of Catarrh as they generally appear are at first very slight. Persons find they have a cold, and find that they have frequent attacks, and are more sensitive to the changes of temperature. In this condition, the nose may be dry, or a slight discharge, thin and acrid, afterwards becoming thick and adhesive. As the disease becomes chronic the discharges are increased in quantity and changed in quality; they are now thick and heavy, and are either got rid of by blowing the nose, or else they fall into the throat, and are hawked or coughed off. The secretions are offensive causing a bad breath; the voice is thick and nasal; the eyes are weak; the sense of smell is lessened or destroyed; deafness frequently takes place. Another common and important symptom of Catarrh is, that the person is obliged to clear his throat in the morning of a thick or slimy mucous, which has fallen down from the head during the night. When this takes place, the person may be sure that his disease is on its way to the lungs, and should lose no time in arresting it. The above are the symptoms of Catarrh as they appear in different cases.

By the aid of the LIQUID CATARRH REMEDY, all these symptoms can be quickly and effectually removed. And I have sufficient confidence in the Remedy to assure all who are disposed to test its virtue in curing Catarrh, that if after the trial of the Remedy for one month, no benefit is received the amount paid will be returned.

Price of the Catarrh Remedy, $2.00—sufficient for one month, with full and clear directions.

Office, 196 Lake, Corner of Wells Street.

Dr. D. H. SEELYE.

Post Office Box 4804, Chicago, Ill.

KNOW THYSELF!—Drs. McCANN & MILLER, Physicians and Surgeons, detects to a certainty the true condition and locality of disease, by a simple and scientific method without asking any questions. Diseases of the Throat and Lungs treated by Medical Inhalation and Constitutional treatment. Consumption, Neuralgia, Scrofula, Seminal Weakness—in short, all chronic diseases of long standing cured in the shortest possible time.

FEMALE DISEASES, &c.

Such as Suppression, Irregularities, Falling of the Womb, Fluor Albus, and all Urinary Diseases, Nervous Debility, Painful or Difficult Menstruation, Leucorrhea, &c., will be cured in a short time, without poisonous drugs. [illegible]

Consultations and Examinations

FREE OF CHARGE.

All Communications strictly confidential. Office in the Street Railroad Building, corner of State and Randolph streets. Office hours from 9 A. M. till 9 P. M. Address Drs. McCANN & MILLER, P. O. Drawer [illegible], Chicago, Ill. Letters to our address, inclosing a stamp, will receive prompt attention, or for two stamps we will send a pamphlet free.

Plumbing

R. D. McFARLANE'S

Gas, Steam Fitting

AND PLUMBING ESTABLISHMENT,

54 Lasalle Street, Chicago,

DEALER IN

GAS FIXTURES AND IRON FURNITURE

PRACTICAL PLUMBER,

And manufacturer of

All Kinds of Steam Work.

TO THE TRADE:

The trade supplied with tools and every article in the Gas, Steam and Plumbing Business. Re-Gilding and Bronzing done to order.

☞ Manufactory 167 and 169 East Washington street.

T. C. SMITH & COMPANY,

BRASS COCK MANUFACTURERS,

Coppersmiths,

AND DEALERS IN

WROUGHT IRON PIPE,

STEAM AND GAS FITTINGS,

SHEET COPPER, BLOCK TIN, PUMPS, &c.

Also—Particular attention paid to Jobbing of all kinds connected with the Trade.

223 Washington St., Chicago, Ill.

Machinery, Hardware, &c.

HURLBUT'S GREAT TIGHT BARREL STAVE SAWING AND DRESSING MACHINE,

PATENTED JULY 3d, 1860.

"The greatest invention of the age."—[Cincinnati Commercial.

"A discovery of national importance."—[N. Y. Tribune.

"Deserving the highest praise in both construction and action."—[Scientific American.

[illegible]

We give it our hearty approbation, and commend it to all lumbermen.—[Chicago Tribune.

The undersigned are the Inventors and Patentees and still own the right to the following territory, to-wit—Illinois, Indiana, Ohio, Virginia, Minnesota, Michigan, Iowa, Wisconsin, Kentucky, Tennessee, Maine, Louisiana, Vermont, Arkansas, Maryland, Florida, Vermont, Alabama, Georgia, New Jersey, Delaware, New Hampshire, and Rhode Island. We are now prepared to sell State, County and Town Rights.

We build a splendid Stave machine, capable of making staves from one to six feet long, and of any thickness, from ⅛ of one inch to 2 inches.

The machine is automatic, and is WARRANTED to make a PERFECT TIGHT BARREL STAVE.

The following persons have the machines in operation, and to them we would respectfully refer the public:—Hayward & DeWolf, Michigan City, Indiana; Glascor, Post & Co., Ashley, Ill.; L. B. & M. W. Allen, Batesville, Indiana; N. J. Templeton, Cincinnati, Ohio; Caswell & Davidson, Parkersburg, Virginia; A. Thornton & Co., Minneapolis, Minn.

We will take real estate or good personal property in exchange for machines and rights.

Persons wishing to make inquiry in regard to said territory will please address HURLBUT BROTHERS & CO., Post Office Box 3043, Chicago, Illinois.

LAKE SUPERIOR CHARCOAL

PIG IRON.

A consignment of this well known Iron just received and for sale in quantities to suit customers, by

C. H. McCORMICK & CO.,

Agents for Manufacturers.

HORSE POWERS, CORN SHELLERS.—The Bay State Tread Power for one or two horses, with continuous track and chilled rollers and thimbles; the Young America Corn Sheller, with or without fan and cob carrier. Made and sold by KLINE, GERRLEY & CO., (late Kline & Humphrey), 42 Canal street, corner of Washington street, Chicago.

Legal Advertisements.

TRUSTEE'S SALE.—Whereas, James W. Cochran, of the City of Chicago, Cook County, State of Illinois, executed to me, the undersigned, as Trustee, a Deed of Trust of the premises hereinafter described, to secure the payment of a certain promissory note therein described, which said Deed of Trust bears date the first day of August, A. D. 1859, and is recorded in the Recorder's Office of said County of Cook, in Book No. [illegible] of Deeds, at Page No. [illegible]; and, whereas, default has been made in the payment of said note, and application has been made to me by the legal holder thereof to sell said premises under said Deed of Trust for the purpose therein expressed:

Now, therefore, public notice is hereby given that I shall sell at public auction, at the north door of the Court House, in the City of Chicago, in said County of Cook, to the highest bidder for cash, for the purposes in said Deed of Trust mentioned, on [illegible] the [illegible] day of October, 1861, the following described premises, situated in Cook County, to-wit:—[illegible] Block number [illegible] of the Original Town of Chicago, in said County of Cook and State of Illinois.

GEORGE SCOVILLE, Trustee.

Chicago, Ill., Oct. 16th, 1861.

TRUSTEE'S SALE.—Whereas, on the second day of February, A. D. 1858, William T. Miller, executed to the undersigned, as Trustee, a Deed of Trust of the lands and premises hereinafter described, which was duly recorded in the Recorder's Office of the County of Carroll, and State of Illinois, in Book "[illegible]" of Trust Deeds, Page 145, to secure the payment of one promissory note in said deed of trust described:

And whereas, default has been made in the payment of said note in said Trust Deed mentioned, and the legal owner of said note is to sell the land in said Trust Deed described.

Now, therefore, in pursuance of the power of sale in said Deed of Trust contained and in execution thereof, public notice is hereby given that on Tuesday, the twenty-fifth day of October, A. D. 1861, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, I will sell at the north door of the Court House in the City of Chicago, in the County of Cook, and State of Illinois, at public auction, to the highest bidder for cash, all the lands and premises in said Trust Deed described, to-wit:—[illegible] in the County of Carroll, and State of Illinois, together with all the right, title and equity of redemption of the said William T. Miller, [illegible]

ISAAC P. SHAILOR, Trustee.

Chicago, October 1st, 1861.

CHANCERY NOTICE.—State of Illinois, County of Cook, s. s.—Superior Court of Chicago, December Term, A. D. 1861. Frederick R. Ehrenfels vs. Lycurgus L. Larlon, Sarah A. Larlon and Van H. Higgins—In Chancery.

[illegible]

JOSEPH E. GARY, Compl't Sol'r.

Commission Merchants.

ABIEL AKIN & CO.,

COMMISSION MERCHANTS, Office No. 6 Board of Trade, 55 South Water street, Chicago.

REFER, BY PERMISSION, TO Solomon Sturges & Sons, Chicago; Wm. C. Mitchell, Esq., Wm. McCurdy & Co., Buffalo; Wm. A. Brown & Co., New York; Crowell, Brother & Co., Boston; Barkins & Co., Boston.

ABIEL AKIN. J. K. HURLBUT.

COMMISSION HOUSE.—The subscribers have formed a Co-Partnership for the transaction of a COMMISSION BUSINESS in the sale and purchase of Grain, Flour, Provisions, and other Country Produce, at Chicago, Ill., under the firm name of

RAYMOND, WRIGHT & WHITNEY.

We shall confine ourselves strictly to a Commission Business. We are prepared to make Cash Advances on property consigned to us for sale, or on shipments to Eastern markets. Office No. 39 South Water street.

B. W. RAYMOND,
E. G. WRIGHT,
H. P. WHITNEY.

Chicago, Aug. 27, 1861.

T. MAPLE & CO.,

GENERAL COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

210 South Water Street, cor. Wells, Chicago, Ill.

Cash advances made on Consignments.

T. MAPLE. J. E. MAPLE.

P. KANE & SONS have opened at No. 3 Hibbard's Block, South Water-street, Chicago, a General Commission House, for the purchase and sale of Grain, Flour, Provisions, Seeds, &c., &c., and solicit consignments and orders. To parties accessible to Milwaukee as well as Chicago, in connection with their Milwaukee House, P. Kane & Sons think they can offer superior advantages to their customers.

DATER, STEWART & CO.,

Commission Merchants,

No. 75 South Water-st., Chicago, Ill.

P. DATER, JR. D. STEWART. J. T. CLARKE.

MORSE & YARWOOD,

(LATE ALBERT MORSE & CO.)

PRODUCE COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

160..........SOUTH WATER STREET..........160

Atkin's Building.

Business confined strictly to commission.

ALBERT MORSE. E. A. YARWOOD.

SHACKFORD & HOW,

PRODUCE COMMISSION MERCHANTS

No. 3 Board of Trade Building, Chicago.

S. SHACKFORD. G. H. HOW.

SPAFFORD & ELLIS,

PRODUCE COMMISSION MERCHANTS.

Personal attention given to sales of Grain, Flour, Provisions and Country Produce generally. Business exclusively commission. Advances made on consignments. 117 Kinzie street, Chicago.

C. H. SPAFFORD. E. F. W. ELLIS.

RICE FAY & CO.,

COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

No. 12 Lasalle street, Chicago, Ill. P. O. Box 1845.

Give their exclusive attention to the purchase and sale of Flour, Grain and other Produce on Commission.

RICE FAY. JAS. H. WOODWORTH.

JOHN L. NOBLE & CO.,

GENERAL COMMISSION MERCHANTS.

WHOLESALE DEALERS IN FLOUR AND FEED.

No. 208 South Water street..........Chicago, Ill.

Sole Agents for Panton Mills.

MACQUEEN & GRINDON,

COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

No. 3 Pardee's Building, corner South Water and Wells street, Chicago, Ill.

Will give special attention to the purchase and sale of Provisions, Produce, &c., in this market.

PETER MACQUEEN. A. S. GRINDON.

JOSEPH H. TUCKER,

COMMISSION MERCHANT,

No. 4.....Board of Trade Building, Chicago, Ill.....No. 4

Personal and exclusive attention given to a Commission Business. ADVANCES made on property in store and for sale in this market, or for shipment East.

M. S. NICHOLS & CO., HAVE opened at 129 South Water street, Chicago, a General Commission House, for the purchase and sale of Grain, Flour, Provisions, Seeds, and solicit consignments and orders. To parties accessible to Milwaukee as well as Chicago, in connection with their Milwaukee House, Nichols, Britt & Co., think they can give such superior advantages.

M. S. NICHOLS. O. P. BRITT. [illegible]

A. PEUGNET

COMMISSION MERCHANT,

Personal attention given to the purchase and sale of Grain, Flour, Provisions and Produce generally.

Office, No. 2 Hilliard's Block,

N. E. Corner South Water and Clark streets.

P. O. Box 2087.

[illegible references]

CASH ADVANCES.

WAKEFIELD, NASH & CO.,

Liverpool and London.

LIBERAL CASH ADVANCES

Will be made on consignments to the above house of

BACON, LARD, PROVISIONS AND PRODUCE GENERALLY.

By THOMAS NASH.

MURRY NELSON & CO.,

PRODUCE, COMMISSION AND SHIPPING MERCHANTS, No. 24 South Water street, Agents for Bradbury Water Works, Oswego Co., N.Y. Will make cash advances on Flour and Grain for shipment to Oswego or New York, or in store, giving the shipper the privilege of selling in either market they choose.

MURRY NELSON. R. L. STEVENS.

Bedford, Meredith & Russell,

EXCLUSIVE

COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

For the purchase and sale of Pork, Beef, Flour, Grain and Produce generally, No. 20 and 22 South Water street, Chicago, Ill.

ALLEN, VANE & CO.,

COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

For the sale of Flour, Grain, Seed, Pork, Hams, Lard, Butter, Cheese, Seeds, Dried Fruits, &c., 20 South Water street, Chicago.

Agents for Hamburg and Western Reserve Cheese.

ALLEN VANE. [illegible]

WILLIAMS & HOUGTELLING,

COMMISSION MERCHANTS, No. 226½ South Water street, second door west of Wells street. Will give their exclusive attention to the purchase and sale of all kinds of Produce, Grain, &c., on Commission. Cash advances made on bills of lading and Produce consigned to them. Refer to George Smith & Co., Marine Bank and George Steel & Co.

J. L. WILLIAMS. W. D. HOUGTELLING.

CULVER & COMPANY

COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

216 South Water Street, Chicago.

BAKER & SPAFFORD,

GENERAL COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

Office and Warehouse..........No. 91 South Water street. Advances made on consignments. Particular attention given to the purchase and sale of Flour, Grain, Seeds, &c., on Commission.

FORD & NORTON,

STORAGE & COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

Fire Proof Warehouse on Market street, between Lake and Randolph streets, Chicago, Ill.

SAMUEL A. FORD. NATHANIEL NORTON.

BAILIE & SEYMOUR,

PRODUCE AND GENERAL COMMISSION MERCHANTS. Office 153 South Water st., Peoria Building. Post Office Drawer 5190, Chicago. REFERENCES—Blair & Co., Buckingham & Co. Wm. Bowen, Freight Agent C. B. & Q. R. R.

NEELY, LAWRENCE & CO.,

COMMISSION MERCHANTS for the purchase and sale of Grain, Flour, Provisions and Country Produce generally. Produce exclusively Commission. Also, Dealers in Lime, Plaster, Cement, Hair, Starling Hall, Land Plaster, &c., No. 3 Steele's Block, Water street.

ALBERT E. NEELY, BENJAMIN F. LAWRENCE, WM. T. WINDIATE, EDWARD F. LAWRENCE.

CHARLES RANDOLPH,

GENERAL COMMISSION MERCHANTS

No. 2 Loomis Building, corner Clark and South Water streets. Advances made on consignments.

GRIFFIN BROTHERS,

COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

No. 2 Foxworth's Block, corner South Water and Clark streets, Chicago. Advances made on consignments.

F. S. GRIFFIN. A. GRIFFIN.

UNDERWOOD & CO.,

COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

152 South Water Street, Chicago.

MUDD & UPDIKE,

General Commission Merchants,

7 Steel's Block, Second Floor, corner South Water and Lasalle streets, Chicago.

JOHN J. MUDD. C. W. UPDIKE.

WATSON V. COE & CO.,

COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

For the purchase and sale of Pork, Flour, Grain and Seeds. No. 228 South Water street, Chicago, Illinois.

WATSON V. COE. WM. E. [illegible]. A. L. [illegible]

VAN INWAGEN & CO.,

GENERAL COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

No. 2 Dole's Building, corner South Water and Clark streets, Chicago, Ill.

RUMSEY, BROTHER & CO.,

COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

Give their exclusive attention to the purchase and sale of Flour, Grain and other Produce on commission. No. 137 South Water street, corner of Clark, Chicago.

Furniture.

C. MORGAN has Removed to

169 Randolph Street,

Where he will be pleased to see all his old patrons and a host of new ones, wishing to purchase Furniture at LOW PRICES. The stock is entirely new, and comprising all the latest styles and patterns of Furniture in the West.

PARLOR AND BEDROOM SUITES

[illegible]

LESTER & CO'S PATENT

Heating and Ventilating Furnace,

For Houses, Churches, School Houses, Public Halls, &c.

This Furnace has been so thoroughly tried in this country that a particular notice is not necessary. [illegible]

IMPORTANT TO ALL CONCERNED, as THOMAS H. WOOD & CO. are Importers of French Glass, [illegible]

PRIME BARLEY MALT AL[illegible] [illegible]

Chicago Tribune

WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 23, 1861.

THE CITY.

[illegible]'s COURT.—The trial of causes in [illegible]'s Court, closed for the term yesterday. The prisoners convicted during the term will be sentenced to-day.

[illegible] ROBBERY.—We learn that the [illegible] at Franklin Grove, Lee county, Ill., [was brok]en into on Monday night last, and [robbed] of a quantity of postage stamps.

[EX]AMINATION OF FEMALE TEACHERS.—[There] will be an examination of Female [Teachers] at the office of the Board of Education, No. 119 South Clark St., on Thursday, October 24th, commencing at 9 o'clock A. M.

☞ Gilbert, Sampson & Warner sell this [ev]ening at auction at 9 1-2 o'clock, at 82 Lake [str]eet, to the trade, a fine assortment of clothing, furnishing goods, carpet bags, pocket cutlery, &c.

THE 39TH REGIMENT.—There being a few more men wanted for the 39th Illinois Regiment (Yates Phalanx), Col. Light, now stationed at Benton Barracks, St. Louis, Sergeant J. W. Dickinson, has opened a roll at Kellogg's recruiting station, on Randolph street, near the bridge, and would be glad to receive fifty or sixty more men.

DISHONEST SERVANT.—A girl named Ellen Kane, a servant in the family of Mr. Beardsley, corner of Wabash Avenue and Twelfth street, was arrested on Monday night for the larceny of various articles from her employer, such as money, jewels, likenesses, etc. She was examined yesterday morning, and committed to jail for trial, in default of $500 bail.

DIRECT FROM LIVERPOOL.—The schooner Gold Hunter, well known in these waters, arrived at Quebec yesterday, thirty days from Liverpool, with a cargo of salt. The Gold Hunter has made the trip from Quebec to Liverpool and back in forty-eight days, including the time occupied in discharging and shipping cargoes.

NEW EATING HOUSE—Lewis Isbell, (colored) has taken room No. 69 Randolph St., where he has opened a dining room, and will serve up meals at all hours in the best style. Ladies as well as gentlemen are invited to patronize his establishment. Day boarders will find good food at very moderate prices. Mr. Isbell is an experienced caterer for the public.

☞ Vanity Fair's cartoon this week is a capital hit. It is entitled "Great Expectations." There Jeff. Davis, as "Pip," represents the Southern Confederacy, and John Bull as "Pumble-hook," reeking with servility, leans over the table, grasping Pip's hand and exclaims, May I? Mr. Pip—May I? *Punch* has had nothing so clever for many a month.

REGIMENTAL BANDS.—The band just organized for the Nineteenth Illinois Regiment, now numbering twenty-two members, received their new instruments yesterday from Root & Cady. They left to join their regiment in Kentucky, by the Chicago and Cincinnati Air Line road, last evening.

The regimental band for the Chicago Legion, we understand is full, having been recruited mainly at Waukegan and vicinity.

PRESENTATION OF COLORS.—The regimental colors of Col. Wilson's Mechanics Fusileers Regiment will be presented by Hon. John M. Wilson, at Camp Webb, Wright's Grove, at 2 o'clock p. m., to-day. After the presentation, an address will be delivered by the Rev. Dr. Cox. The Light Guard Band will be in attendance. The colors come direct from the War Department to this regiment. The press and public are invited.

NEWSPAPER WRAPPERS.—The Chicago Post Office has been supplied with the "*Self-sealing Stamped Newspaper Wrappers.*" They will be found very convenient by those desiring to send transient papers to their friends. The following are the prices of packages:

Five for	6 cents.
Ten for	12 "
Twenty-five for	30 "
Fifty for	58 "
Seventy-five for	87 "
One hundred for	$1.16.

OPENING DAY.—The ladies of Chicago will be glad to learn that Mrs. Cary has just returned from New York, and will open her new stock on Thursday and Friday of this week, at her establishment, No. 90 Lake street, opposite the Tremont House. Her new stock embraces the latest and most elegant styles of fall and winter hats, head dresses and caps, together with a large assortment of rich millinery goods of every description, and of the latest importation. This will be a rare opportunity for our lady readers to witness one of the richest displays of the season.

THE PRIMARY MEETINGS.—We publish in this day's issue, the call for a County Convention. The primary meetings to select delegates for this Convention will be held this evening. These delegates will be selected irrespective of parties. Let the people see to it, that while they ignore parties, they do not ignore honesty and intelligence, by sending corrupt men to that Convention. If only good and true men are elected to fill those offices, no one will stop to inquire to what party they may belong. The people are united for once. Let them express their united voice unanimously to-night.

A FAIRY OPERETTA.—Mr. C. Robbins, who gave such delightful operettas in this city in 1855 and '56, the public will be pleased to learn, intends giving another of a similar description, at Bryan Hall, on Friday and Saturday evenings of this week, in which over 400 young ladies, with the Light Guard Band as orchestra, will participate. Mr. Robbins has been unstinting in expense to render this operetta one of the principal attractions of the season. We have no doubt he will be amply rewarded for his efforts by overflowing houses upon these occasions. We shall allude to the details to-morrow.

DESTRUCTIVE FIRE.—The extensive planing mill owned by Hall & Lashure, No. 520, Clark street, a short distance from the Burlington railroad crossing, was entirely destroyed by fire last night about nine o'clock. The building—a frame structure formerly used as a flouring mill, contained a large stock of valuable machinery and planers, a new one having been set up yesterday, besides a considerable quantity of planed lumber. The fire was first discovered in the engine room, and probably originated from the furnace, as the building has been on fire three or four times before, from a similar cause. The loss is about $6,000 which is partially covered by insurance. A small wooden dwelling house adjoining was also partially consumed. Loss about sixty dollars.

NOVEL PIGEON SHOOTING MATCH.—A match was shot yesterday between Geo. T. Abbey, and A. Hopkins, for $25 a side, twenty-five birds each, 21 yards rise, 180 yards bound, each party to use one half ounce of No. 8 shot. Geo. S. Abbey scored 15 and Hopkins 14 birds. Two of Abbey's birds fell dead just out of bounds, and one of Hopkins's, Abbey winning the match by one bird.

This is very superior shooting, considering the amount of shot used. The birds were furnished by T. Stacy, and were most excellent fliers. The match was shot on the Audubon Club Grounds, and was followed by a match between Farnsworth and Shelly, 5 birds each, 2 pairs double and one single, which resulted in Shelly killing one and Farnsworth five, birds, charge 1¼, 3 shot.

THE DOUGLAS BRIGADE.—The 2d regiment of this Brigade is now nearly full, and will be entirely filled by the last of this week—some 900 men being now in camp, and two full companies expected on Thursday. There are now in the camp two companies commanded by Methodist ministers, one of which has also a first lieutenant and four privates in the ranks, all of whom were formerly Methodist preachers. Such a company would have delighted the heart of Cromwell. They believe there is a time for praying and a time for fighting, and while they "trust in Providence," they "keep their powder dry." They went into Camp Douglas, the new camp of instruction, yesterday.

COL. WHITE'S REGIMENT.—Letters for persons connected with the 57th Illinois Volunteers may be hereafter addressed as follows:

"*57th Ills. Vol., Gen. Pope's Division, U. S. Army, via Jefferson City, Mo.*"

Thus addressed and prepaid with the new stamps, letters will be quite sure to reach their destination.

The health of the regiment is good. Private Besinger, of Capt. Mercer's Co., from Lake county, died of dysentery about ten days ago.

Second Lieut. Dodge, of Capt. Kennicott's Company, has been appointed Brigade Adjutant, with rank of Captain. This will probably result in promoting Orderly Sergeant Kennicott to the vacant Lieutenancy.

THE ALD. COLBY INVESTIGATION.

COMPTROLLER WARD ON THE STAND.

The Everlasting Pay Rolls Unrolled.

GREAT CRY AND LITTLE WOOL.

The Common Council met last night to investigate the charges against Ald. Colby, being the sixth meeting, and just a quorum present.

After the calling of the roll, Comptroller Ward took the stand.

TESTIMONY OF SAMUEL D. WARD.

I have read the "Smart paper" and am familiar with its contents; I never had such conversations with Smart as are stated in that document; I never gave Smart or any one else, a list of names with which to make out a pay roll; I know no such names as are alluded to in that document; they are not on the pay rolls; I have examined the pay rolls from September to December, 1857; I have them here; they were made out by Smart; they were made for every two weeks, copied and sent to my office for examination, and the money was given to Smart to pay off the police; I know there were persons on the police—the detective part of the force—who served under assumed names; I was told the object of this was to conceal the real names of the detectives; I know there were names on there on which no persons came to get their pay; the Captain of the Police had charge of the men; the roll was made in his office, copied and sent to me for examination; the money was given to the Clerk who receipted; sometime in the fall, I had suspicions about the matter and spoke to Wentworth about it; he told me to take the pay roll into my office and pay them myself; one of the police informed me one day that there was an assumed name on the roll, upon which it was customary to draw money and divide between three policemen, to increase their wages; I informed Wentworth of this and the wages were not paid for some time after, at which time the amount due became equal to the excess paid these three men and then I withheld that amount; two of them receipted and the third sued the city; I never had such a conversation with Wentworth as is alleged in that "Smart paper; I never told him I was robbed of $2,000, for I was never robbed of two cents; I first saw the "Smart paper" about the first of September; Colby showed it to me; I have the papers here in the Canal street matter. (The witness read them at the request of Mr. Ayer). The receipt in these papers mentions no sum; (witness explained the over receipting in this case;) I explained this matter to Mr. Colby; I asked Colby when he was in my office one day, and had examined the papers in this matter, if it was not all right; he said he thought it was; this was before Ald. Colby made the charges against me. (Witness explained the "Sam Sarl matter," which has been previously published) I had a conversation with Colby on the 1st of September, at which time he read to me a part of the Smart paper; I did not know that he had any charge against me, but I thought he was angry with me because I would not pay his claim. Colby told me about his nomination for a City Alderman; he said the first thing he had against me was that I commenced a suit against him when he was running as candidate for Board of Public Works, in order to defeat him; I told him that the Finance Committee ordered the suit, and that I did not know he was a candidate; he read me the Smart paper; I told him that was the foulest lie ever invented; in the Canal street matter, I told him I would show him the vouchers; I always refused to pay his claim except from assessments levied for that purpose; Mr. Colby nevermade a regular demand for it; the Chairman of the Finance Committee first told me of it; I never saw any contract made for the Western Avenue work, and never heard of the claim until last fall; Colby always represented his claim as a just one; he claimed $6,000; he wasn't willing to wait for an assessment, but thought he ought to be paid out of the City Treasury.

Cross-Examination.—Q. Do you call the reading of the Smart paper before the Council, making charges? A. Yes, sir. Q. Suppose an Alderman should get up and say another Alderman had information about a city officer and should request him to state it, would you consider that a charge? A. No, sir. Q. Do you consider that if an Alderman states in debate certain facts against you, it is sufficient cause to arraign him for expulsion? A. Not that alone. Q. Did you ever make an arrangement with the Mayor that if any Alderman should speak disrespectfully of you or him, they should be proceeded against? A. No, sir.

I certified to the correctness of the estimate in the West Randolph street matter; at the time I signed the certificate I didn't know that Colby and Ellithorpe wanted to raise money upon it; I have heard since that the certificate was hypothecated with Mr. Tinkham; the city has paid Mr. Laflin on that contract $14,470.30, and I hold orders for some $6,000 more; at the time the contract was assigned to Laflin, Ellithorpe and Colby and Laflin were present; do not remember the conversation which occurred; remember that Colby and Ellithorpe said it was for their benefit they made the transfer; at the time I paid Mr. Laflin I do not remember the first estimate being present; I took from Laflin a bond of indemnity; when I paid Mr. Laflin, the money had not been collected; I gave him orders on the Treasury, due Feb., 1861; Colby was present when I settled with Laflin; I think Mr. Hinman and Mr. Ellithorpe were there also. I don't remember the conversation at that time at all; there was at or about that time $270.30 paid; this was before the bond of indemnity was executed; at the time I took this bond I had heard of a suit of Webber's; according to the best of my belief I saw the estimate in Laflin's hand in January, but I will not swear positively; while the "Sam Sarl" firm had contracts against the city, I did not know that the Street Commissioner was a member of that firm; I have had conversations with Laflin relative to the Webber contract within two weeks. Q. You refreshed each other's memories, did you not? A. No Sir. Colby said that from the vouchers in the Canal street matter it appeared all right.

Counsel then cross examined upon the subject of the fictitious pay rolls, which, having been investigated, an almost innumerable number of times before Committees and Juries, and published on several occasions, it is needless to publish again.

I did not know of Mr. Frazier's purchasing tax titles while he was in my employ. I never knew of his purchasing city indebtedness until a year after he had done so. I have no recollection of ever reprimanding him before ex-Mayor Haines for doing it. I have not been able to find the names mentioned in the "Smart paper," upon the pay rolls; Mr. Douglas, Mr. Kauffman and Mr. Smith refunded money paid to them; I did not know that Mayor Rumsey contemplated making charges against Colby until they were made; I heard the Mayor express the opinion that the matter of the Van Nest estimate was a rascally piece of business. I have frequently paid for work done in pursuance of the orders of the Common Council. The Western Avenue work was done under such an order. Q. Do you know of your own knowledge that Mr Colby is not honestly and equitably entitled to his pay for the work done on Western Avenue. A. Yes, sir. The fact that the order was rescinded two weeks after, is one source of my knowledge. Q—Do you not know that the work was done before the order to rescind was passed? A—No, Sir, not of my own knowledge? Q—Don't you know the fact that Wentworth staved off the payment of claims against the city upon his successors? A—No, Sir. Q—Don't you know that Mayor Rumsey is pursuing that policy? A—No, Sir. Q—Has Mr. Rumsey paid any claims, accruing since he came into office? A—Yes, Sir. Q—Any that were contested? A—I recollect one. The new charter says that those contested claims which have been put off, cannot be paid out of the new bonds, and we have no other means. Q—What is the amount of the outstanding claims against the city? A—I suppose they would amount to $300,000. Q—Was not the law creating the Board of Claims passed because there was a large number of outstanding claims unsettled? A—I don't know, sir. Q—Has Colby not frequently appealed to you for the payment of his claim? A—Yes, sir. Q—Have you ever paid him? A—No, sir; I had no right to pay him out of the general fund. Q—How long have you been Comptroller? A—Four years and a half. Mr. Rumsey was at my office before his inauguration and made inquiries of me about Mr. Marble. I said, I shall not urge you to re-appoint me. If you want me to stay, I shall be happy to do so." He said "When I want you to go, I will let you know." Q—Do you know when Smart left this part of the country? A.—No, sir. Q—Do you know of his staying at Kennedy's before he went away? A.—No, sir. Q.—Did you send him any money? A.—No, sir. Q.—Did you send him a check for $75? A.—No, sir. Q—Did you ever say to Mr. Colby that you would settle that claim of his? A.—I said I would pay him from the assessments when they were levied. Q—If that assessment was not confirmed, how did you think Colby was to get his pay? A.—Well, that has always puzzled me.

The cross-examination of this witness was prolonged to a tedious extent, and at its close, the Council adjourned until this evening.

Important Bar Meeting.

Agreeably to a notice given by authority of the Superior Court, a meeting of the members of the Chicago Bar was held at the Superior Court Room yesterday.

The object of the meeting was to devise improvements in the mode of conducting the business of the Court in the calling of the docket, and the trial of causes. Remarks were made by prominent members of the bar, and various plans proposed and considered.

It was resolved that a Committee of seven should be appointed by the Chairman, to receive suggestions from the Bar and to digest a plan of arranging and calling the docket, and to report upon the same at an adjourned meeting. The Chair appointed a Committee of seven, to which were added by vote three more. The Committee consists of the following named gentlemen: Messrs. Evans, Taft, Perry, Payson, McAllister, Sidney Smith, Bates, Burnham, Burgis and Van Buren.

The Committee are requested to appoint some time and place before Saturday next, to meet and receive oral or written suggestions from members of the Bar.

The meeting then adjourned to meet on Saturday, Oct. 26, 2 o'clock P. M. at the Law Library.

RESIGNED.—J. W. Smith, Esq., has resigned his position of Commercial Agent of the Michigan Southern Railroad, his resignation having taken effect yesterday.

TO THE VOTERS OF COOK COUNTY.

The undersigned, the Republican and Democratic Central Committees of Cook county, believing that in this national emergency party conventions and nominations for office should be omitted, have conferred together and resolved to call a Union Convention, for the purpose of giving an undivided support to the Government.

We therefore invite all legal voters of Cook county who endorse the resolution passed nearly unanimously by Congress at its late special session in these words:

"That the present deplorable civil war has been forced upon the country by the disunionists of the Southern States, now in arms against the Constitutional Government, and in arms around the capital; that in this national emergency, Congress, banishing all feelings of mere passion or resentment, will recollect only its duty to the whole country; that this war is not waged on their part in any spirit of oppression, or for the purpose of conquest or subjugation, or for the purpose of overthrowing or interfering with the rights or established institutions of those States, but to defend and maintain the supremacy of the Constitution, and to preserve the Union, with all the dignity, equality and rights of the several States unimpaired; and that as soon as these objects are accomplished the war ought to cease;"

and who are in favor of the preservation of the Union at any cost of blood and treasure, against all its assailants; and who are willing to pledge an earnest support to the President in his efforts to suppress the rebellion, maintain the Constitution and the laws, to unite in electing delegates to such Convention.

In determining the representation, the Committees have adopted the aggregate vote cast for President in 1860 as the basis, and allowed one delegate for each ward and town, one additional delegate for each ward and town that cast over 150 votes and less than 300 for President, and one additional delegate for every 300 votes and a fraction of one half of that number over the first 300.

We have prepared a table showing the vote cast, the number of delegates for each ward and town, the names of Inspectors of the primary election, and the time and places for holding the primary election for delegates, which is published herewith, and recommend that the delegates be chosen in accordance therewith.

We recommend that the delegates thus elected assemble in Convention at Bryan Hall, on the 24th day of October instant, at 2 o'clock p. m., to nominate candidates for the offices of Judge of the Superior Court, Clerk of the Superior Court, Judge of the County Court, Clerk of the County Court, County Treasurer, School Commissioner and County Surveyor; and that the delegates chosen from each representative district nominate two candidates in each respectively for the Constitutional Convention.

The undersigned, disclaiming any power or intention to control the selection of delegates would recommend to the people that they manifest their good faith, justice and patriotism by electing an equal number of delegates from Republicans and Democrats in those wards and towns where there is an even number of delegates, and in those where there is an odd number that the odd delegate be chosen from that party having a majority in such ward or town at the last election for President.

And with a like disclaimer they recommend that the Convention nominate the candidates in an equitable proportion from each political party.

C. N. HOLDEN,
JULIAN S. RUMSEY,
JOSEPH MEDILL,
L. C. PAINE FREER,
H. WILLMARTH,
JACOB REHM,
— Republican County Committee.

W. C. GOUDY,
J. B. TURNER,
D. CAMERON, JR.,
W. B. SCATES,
PHILIP CONLEY,
S. S. HAYES,
F. T. SHERMAN,
A. SCHALL,
— Democratic Central Committee.

POLLS—JUDGES—NUMBER OF DELEGATES.

First Ward—Orient House, A. Gibbs and M. W. Fuller; 7 delegates.

Second Ward—Engine House No. 7, State street, S. Hyde and W. B. H. Gray; 8 delegates.

Third Ward—Sheriff's front office, A. D. Titsworth and J. A. Hahn; 6 delegates.

Fourth Ward—Armory, Wm. Baragwanath and L. Lamperts; 5 delegates.

Fifth Ward—Hook and Ladder House, corner of Clinton and Washington streets, W. A. Groves and Thos. G. Kinsman; 8 delegates.

Sixth Ward—Col. Smith's brick building, T. S. Fitch and A. Ellithorpe; 10 delegates.

Seventh Ward—Chicago avenue, near Wells street, Elias Shipman and M. W. McFarland; 10 delegates.

Eighth Ward—North Market, George Mansur and J. J. Prusty; 6 delegates.

Ninth Ward—Engine House No. 8, A. H. Burley and F. B. Peabody; 4 delegates.

Tenth Ward—Frank Rose's, John Garrick and M. Shoup; 9 delegates.

Lemont—Usual place of holding polls, D. C. Skelly and Dr. H. S. Hall; 2 delegates.

Lake—Usual place of holding polls, Amos Patrick and J. McCullough; 1 delegate.

Hyde Park—Usual place of holding polls, Paul Cornell and S. H. Deeves; 1 delegate.

Bremen—Usual place of holding polls, Mark Crandall and Carl Katt; 2 delegates.

Bloom—Usual place of holding polls, J. S. Miller and John Gray; 1 delegate.

Lyons—Usual place of holding polls, Alfred Ward and E. Holton; 2 delegates.

South Chicago—Geo. Hillyer's, W. P. Comstock, and Aaron Haven; 3 delegates.

Palos—Usual place of election, Alex. Roberts and Lewis Bush; 2 delegates.

Orland—Usual place of election, J. H. Myrick and Thomas Hardy; 1 delegate.

Lake View—Usual place of election; J. H. Rees and S. H. Kerfoot; 1 delegate.

Niles—Usual place of election; Mr. Waller and John Hoffman; 2 delegates.

Cicero—Usual place of election; Milton C. Niles and John Davlin; 2 delegates.

Proviso—Usual place of election; David Thatcher and W. E. Guither; 2 delegates.

Barrington—Usual place of election; S. W. Kingsly and W. B. McIntosh; 2 delegates.

Maine—Usual place of election; Reoney and Alvin Scott; 2 delegates.

Evanston—Usual place of election; E. Haskin and T. C. Hoag; 2 delegates.

Palatine—Usual place of election; Thos. Bradwell and J. H. Pahlman; 2 delegates.

Hanover—Usual place of election; D. S. Hammond and Geo. E. Smith; 1 delegate.

Thornton—Usual place of election; John John son and A. H. Dalton; 2 delegates.

Worth—Usual place of election; L. M. Oosterhout and Bush; 2 delegates.

Rich—Usual place of election; Jacob Rhiel and Henry Werner; 2 delegates.

Leyden—Usual place of election; Geo. Dunlap and Wm. Emerson; 2 delegates.

Jefferson—Usual place of election; C. Noble and R. J. Ellsworth; 2 delegates.

Elk Grove—Usual place of election; B. Waters and R. F. Clough; 1 delegate.

West Chicago—Stenebrecher's House; N. Allen and A. Pierce; 1 delegate.

Northfield—Usual place of election; D. Studly and John Cammick; 2 delegates.

Wheeling—Usual place of election; D. Cameron, Jr., and Geo Strong; 2 delegates.

Schaumberg—Usual place of election; H. Schurding and G. Peck; 1 delegate.

New Trier—Usual place of election; M. Gormley and Jas. L. Willson; 2 delegates.

The primary elections will be held on the 23d October inst., commencing in the city, Evanston and Hyde Park at 4 o'clock, and closing at 7 o'clock p. m., and at other places commencing at 2 o'clock and closing at 5 o'clock p. m.

The persons named as judges in the above list are requested to act, and in case they are not, those present will select their own judges.

A Visit Among the Hospitals at Cairo, Bird's Point, Mound City and Paducah.

Editors of the Chicago Tribune:

A stay of a week among the hospitals at Cairo, Bird's Point, Mound City and Paducah, has made us acquainted with the circumstances, wants and necessities of the sick and their attendants.

The morning of our arrival we were accompanied through the hospitals of Cairo by the remarkably efficient and humane "Sanitary Commissioner," Dr. Aigner, from New York city, who instructed us in the minutiæ of what ladies so disposed may do in aiding him. Dr. Simmons is "Brigade Surgeon" at this point. We regret we did not see him. The hospitals are divided into two divisions, the Regimental and the General or Military. The regimental hospitals are for each especial regiment, having their appointed Surgeons, Nurses and Stores—are generally in a bad state, from the fact that they are moving from point to point, and in great need of necessaries for the sick. At some we found no female nurses, which want the sick complained of. There was complaint made, and we observed that one or more of the Surgeons was incompetent, owing to habits that unfit any man for duty. The Surgeons generally, are sensitive to the complaints of the suffering, but some lack order and discipline, which may be remedied by experience. These instances may be owing to absence of female nurses. Miss Dix has recommended that there be two for each regiment. The Military Hospital is where the most cases are concentrated from all points. The one at Cairo is a large, airy, brick building and comfortably furnished, though a great deal is needed, such as matting, spittoons, tin wash basins and stands for the medicines. In this hospital, we found secessionists, spoke with one, an officer—who seemed relentless in his feelings towards the North. A question was asked—would he lay down arms were he to return? He replied emphatically, no! The same bullet which passed through his ankle wounded two other men.

There is also a Military Hospital at Mound City, which, from its high and healthy location, will become one of the most important in the vicinity. It is located about six miles above Cairo on the Ohio. Hardly a boat leaves without carrying sick to this place. As it is new and just being fitted up, large quantities of stores are there needed. The building is immense, and can be made one of the largest hospitals of the Western Division.

At Bird's Point we found one regiment, the 11th, Col. Wallace, in a comfortable building, the others in tents. The 2d Iowa was in a bad condition, and in want of stores and female nurses. We would especially recommend that something be done. They have been long in service and are suffering from sickness. We are glad to inform the public that Col. Lawler's regiment is improving. In Capt. Taylor's artillery there are but few sick. One poor unfortunate of that company, Mr. Smith of this city, lost an arm and was badly burned in loading a cannon. He still suffers, but clings to the hope as to life of going with the army. His Captain says he shall give him a place as Bugler.

Our visit to Fort Holt was pleasant. The scenery is enchanting. The Fort is situated on a high bluff overlooking Cairo and Bird's Point. On approaching, the guns look formidable, and will present a threatening aspect should the enemy approach from any point on the river. The sick from there had been sent up to Mound City.

Through the politeness of Commodore Graham, we were passed on a Government boat to Paducah—and one of our party, Mrs. Magill, was passed to St. Louis. The trip up the river consumed so much time that she could make but a flying visit to the Hospitals and get home on Saturday. Reports from there are rather favorable, but she found that a great deal was needed in supplies, et cetera.

At Paducah we saw the sad effects of war, as the town was literally deserted—the inhabitants having left their elegant mansions and their slaves as our soldiers landed. An old slave woman said she was not afraid the South would conquer, for Jehovah would slam through the South and crush 'em all to pieces.

Paducah is in bloom and beauty. It is really an attractive place for a residence.

The Government has taken possession of the Court House, as a hospital, which is under charge of the Sisters of Mercy from Nazareth, Kentucky, who were personally engaged during our visit in bathing and attending the sick; which acts we saw in no other place. Sister Martha devoted her time to us in pointing out the needs. This hospital is admirably conducted. The Marine Hospital is being made into barracks. Everything was removed from there to the Court House, which gave them a good supply, yet much more is needed, as the sick were constantly coming in. We found the Regiment hospital there much in the same state as at Cairo and other points. Dr. Hewett is Brigade Surgeon at Paducah. We were pleasantly received by the Artillery, company "A," from Chicago. They have a few sick quarted in a house near by. They are well cared for by a surgeon appointed for their especial company. We bring many good wishes to their friends at home.

The Rev. Mr. McCook, Chaplain of the 41st Illinois, has organized the Church of Jesus. He occupies a deserted church edifice, and also a deserted house as his quarters, where we dined. It is a home-like, attractive place. Among the varieties of our table were articles brought as contrabands.

We were politely entertained at the St. Francis at reduced prices from those at the St. Charles at Cairo, which were exorbitant.

Through the politeness of Mr. Dunman, of Chicago, U. S. Mail agent, we passed the guard at Paducah at a late hour, having our passes just signed by Gen. Smith—but at the boat were challenged for a countersign, which of course we could not give, but red tape for once had to succumb to an officer of the civil Government.

We wish to return our thanks to Mr. Arthur, Superintendent of the Illinois Central Railroad, for passes, and to officers and friends who helped us on our way in a cause equally dear to all. We wish to express the hope that these efforts, and ours, may be approved in the sight of Him who "doeth all things well." We call upon the ladies of Northern Illinois, and of Chicago in particular, to come forward and aid in making the sick comfortable for the fall and winter. It can and must be done. The Sanitary Commissary gave us a list of articles not furnished by the Government.

Shirts and drawers of flannel, handkerchiefs, woolen socks, cotton bed gowns, comfortables, pillows of horse hair or feathers, eye shades, slippers or soft shoes, linen drawers for the dead.

Articles furnished by Government, but not in sufficient quantities, blankets, old or new, towels, twines, and cordials. Of sheets, pillow cases, pillow ticks, lint and bandages, there is now a sufficient quantity in the hands of the Sanitary Commissary Agency, at Cairo.

Three water beds, (one for the general hospital, and two for that at Mound City) from 5 0 to 1,000 bed stands for the medicine and other articles, 50 bed tables, 50 bed writing desks, 500 yards of gunny-bag cloth for stair case covers, and walks in the wards, chess boards, domino sets, &c., would be the most welcome presents to the unfortunate inmates of our hospitals.

Articles must be sent through the Sanitary Commissary. Address Dr. G. Aigner, Agent U. S. Sanitary Commission, Cairo, Illinois, or to Dr. Buell, St. Louis. Articles sent to our "Sewing Hall," will be boxed and forwarded.

We trust that all co operating in this work, and the recipients of our mites, mutually pray that God's Kingdom may come, and His will be done, on earth as it is in Heaven. B.

PRESENTATION.—Messrs. Knight and Cooper, of the American Express Company, as a testimony of their respect for Capt. Gifford, of the Douglas Brigade, procured, and caused to be presented to him, a few days since, a sabre, belt and sash. The presentation was made on their behalf, by Capt. Burns, U. S. A., in the following neat speech:

Capt. Gifford:—I have been requested by a number of your personal friends of the city of Chicago, to become the medium of conveying to you a slight token of their regard for you as a man, and their esteem for you as a soldier. I beg, in their behalf, to present you with this sabre, sash and belt—it is designed for use, as well as ornament, and though it is but a small tribute to one who has left home, family, friends and a lucrative occupation to devote his good right arm to his country's service, in this, her hour of need, we trust it will remind you that you leave behind those who will welcome you back from the foray—who would gladly bind up your wounds, or who would mournfully weep for your death. We feel assured that this weapon will not rust idly in its scabbard. Let it lead your brave company to victory, and when it glistens in the van of war, amid the carnage and the roar of battle, may it not be sheathed until it has been baptised in the blood of rebellion. And, sir, let me hope that the firm hand which in that hour will grasp its hilt, may at no distant day return relax to know the bonds of fellowship and friendship once again.

May God prosper you, your fellow soldiers and our glorious cause.

Capt. Gilford replied as follows:

Capt. Burns: I will endeavor according to my ability to comply with your request. And to you, Captains Knight and Cooper, I feel to thank you for the beautiful present you have this day seen fit to bestow upon me. I am no public speaker, therefore I shall not endeavor to make a speech. But I will in my way endeavor to convince you that this present is thankfully received and is duly appreciated by me; and I would say to you, that I shall endeavor not to disgrace myself, while I am in possession of this sword, by any act of cowardice. I would say, gentlemen, that circumstances may place me in a situation where I may be compelled to deliver up this sword; but before I do deliver it up, I mean to find out what stuff it is made of, and whether I have the nerve and power to wield it. Capt. Knight you have known me for a long time, and in making this presentation, I am satisfied you think it will not be disgraced by me. I shall endeavor not to disappoint you. And should I ever meet an enemy in a hand to hand combat, he must be a better man than I am, or else this sword shall be stained with his blood. I now return you my sincere thanks, hoping that when peace shall have been restored to our beloved nation, that I may be permitted to meet you again, and present you this sword, untarnished from any act of cowardice on the part of its owner.

ANOTHER VICTIM OF MISPLACED CONFIDENCE.—Although the newspapers have teemed with accounts of the rascalities of confidence operators at the depots, for the past two or three weeks, it seems that there are still victims to be gulled, in spite of all warnings. The latest instance of this verdant ignorance and simple, unversed experience in city ways, is that of Christopher Harvey, who lives about six miles from Ottawa, in this State.

Christopher reached this city on Monday night—on his way to "the Jerseys." At the Michigan Southern Depot, Christopher met a young man. The latter inquired whither Christopher was going, and Christopher innocently replied that he was going to "the Jerseys." By a singular coincidence the young man was going the same way, but before he left, he was obliged to pay a bill to a friend down town. Would not Christopher take a walk with him? Nothing would please Christopher more, and Christopher walked with him, and thereby lost his money. They had reached Dearborn street when they met the friend to whom young man was indebted, in front of the Portland Block. Young man remarked he would now settle that little bill of $40 and took a hundred dollar bogus bill from his pocket. Friend could not change it. Young man very naturally desired Christopher to loan him forty dollars. Christopher said he hadn't but eighteen dollars and to that he was welcome if it was of any service. Young man thought it would be, and desired to step up stairs and give his friend a receipt. They went up the Dearborn street entrance and left by the Washington street entrance, with Christopher out in the cold, meditating for a long time upon the wickedness of mankind.

FIFTH WARD.—In accordance with a call published for several days, the voters of the 5th Ward assembled at the Engine House, corner of Clinton and Washington streets, and organized by calling to the chair Hon. L. B. Otis, and appointed Roger Fowler as Secretary. The following gentlemen were then selected as candidates for delegates to represent the 5th Ward in the County Convention: T. M. Avery, Ed. Brewster, Wm. Barry, John Egan, Dr. L. P. Cheeney, D. Dunning, J. G. Rodgers, Albert H. Bodman.

The following resolution was unanimously adopted by the meeting:

Resolved, That in the opinion of this meeting no person should be chosen as delegate to the County Convention who is not unalterably opposed to the continuance of the present incumbents in any office in the gift of the people of Cook county.

☞ Best Scotch Ale and true London Porter of best brands imported, warranted genuine, by E. H. Sargent, Druggist, corner Randolph and State streets.

☞ G. B. Summer, having been duly authorized to raise a company of cavalry, has opened an office for recruiting at 238 South Clark street, Chicago. He will also open an office in Rockford, Ill. One more opportunity is thus offered to the citizens of Rockford and surrounding country to enter this branch of the service.

Wheeler and Wilson's Sewing Machines

WHEELER AND WILSON'S SEWING MACHINES.—The only Sewing Machine making the Lock Stitch with a Rotating Hook and using a Glass Foot.

We prefer them for family use.—*N. Y. Tribune.*
They are the favorites for families.—*N. Y. Times.*
It has no rival.—*Scientific American.*
It surpasses all others.—*Ladies' Repository.*
Makes the best stitch for sewing.—*Farmers' Mag.*
Equal to nine seamstresses.—*Home Journal.*
Saves time and health of ten women.—*Water Cure.*
Beyond all question the best.—*Life Illustrated.*
It is entirely superior.—*Dictionary of Mechanics.*
We cordially prefer it.—*Mother's Journal.*
The machine for family use.—*Adv. and Journal.*
Indispensable in every family.—*The Preacher.*
The best ever invented.—*Christian Enquirer.*
Most honorable to American genius.—*Independent.*
Are without rival.—*Am. Phren. Journal.*
Its superiority is unquestioned.—*Freeman's Jour.*
Vastly superior to all others.—*Golden Prize.*
Are pre-eminently superior.—*Ladies' Visitor.*
They maintain the pre-eminence.—*Express.*
We praise it with enthusiasm.—*Christian Intel.*
We cannot tire in its praise.—*New Yorker.*

Office—[illegible] Lake street.

GEORGE R. CHITTENDEN,
General Agent for Illinois, Iowa, Wisconsin and Northern Indiana.

MONETARY.

TUESDAY EVENING, Oct. 22, 1861.

The high rates of freight and the dullness in the produce markets limit shipments, and there is less exchange offering; but there is no visible change in rates. The banks and brokers are selling sight drafts on New York at ¼ per cent. prem., and buying at par to ¼ per cent.

Currency is plenty, and discounts rule easy.

There is a very limited demand for gold at ¼@¼ per cent. prem.

BANK OF THE STATE OF INDIANA.—The following is the monthly statement of the affairs of this bank:—

Condition of the Bank of the State of Indiana, Sept. 30th, 1861.

MEANS.

Notes discounted and bills of exchange		$4,901,019.14
Banking houses and other real estate		273,084.33
Remittances and other items		513,084.14
Due from East banks	$1,802,325.39	
Due from West'n b'ks	329,051.72	
Branch balances	14,098.68	
Notes of other banks	131,028.00	2,373,405.84
Specie	2,947,296.14	3,078,324.14
		$11,137,917.59

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock	$3,253,050.00
Surplus and profits	978,094.87
Due other banks, &c	93,485.78
Due depositors	1,094,412.94
Circulation	5,617,974.00
	$11,137,917.59

HUGH MCCULLOCH, President.

COMMERCIAL.

TUESDAY EVENING, Oct. 22, 1861.

The following tables show the receipts and shipments of leading articles of commerce during the past week, and since Jan. 1, with comparative statistics:

RECEIPTS OF LEADING ARTICLES AT CHICAGO.

	Week ending Oct. 19.	Since Jan. 1.	Same time 1860.
Flour, bbls	47,145	1,173,348	464,342
Wheat, bu	928,561	14,548,911	11,729,707
Corn, bu	971,124	23,494,901	14,773,351
Oats, bu	14,185	1,184,960	1,413,901
Rye, bu	5,515	233,798	238,050
Barley, bu	31,042	427,070	435,589
Seeds, lbs	110,378	5,280,129	5,040,158
Potatoes, bu	2,759	228,531	170,049
Beef, bbls		4,050	1,219
Pork, bbls		33,987	13,792
Cut Meats, lbs	7,366	8,583,061	6,797,818
Lard, lbs	11,042	6,209,455	3,900,309
Tallow, lbs	7,165	524,254	948,270
Live Hogs, No	7,960	211,079	135,300
Dres'd Hogs, No		344,115	47,506
Beef Cattle, No	4,436	138,701	113,376
Hides, lbs	246,043	8,574,883	7,512,395
Wool, lbs	43,945	776,221	663,144
Lumber, feet	7,512,429	184,931,234	227,577,348
Shingles, No	2,871,000	50,631,500	107,716,500
Lath, pcs	602,750	15,140,500	25,507,956
Timber, feet	77,500	1,165,490	2,510,109
Posts, No	1,000	223,574	293,008
Pickets, No		275,500	758,300
Wood, cords	2,717	67,086	68,223
Staves, No	180,000	7,727,294	6,791,935
Salt, bbls	22,535	336,270	39,043
Highwines, bbls	1,549	65,691	52,353
Fish, pkgs	260	23,709	45,699
Butter, lbs	27,507	1,751,160	1,324,787
Dried Fruit, lbs	53,900	5,553,646	1,157,470
Apples, bbls	3,291	65,996	72,796
Broom Corn, lbs	91,750	691,962	303,778
Mill Stuffs, lbs	188,385	9,900,221	8,713,067
Lead, lbs	249,000	11,098,282	10,670,347
Coal, tons	7,664	114,003	91,958

SHIPMENTS OF LEADING ARTICLES AT CHICAGO.

	Week end'g Oct. 19.	Since Jan. 1.	Same time 1860.
Flour, brls	45,908	1,182,545	477,848
Wheat, bu	785,580	12,650,495	9,928,592
Corn, bu	738,653	20,946,752	13,802,312
Oats, bu	24,951	1,987,339	880,329
Rye, bu		325,084	101,429
Barley, bu	1,594	146,068	181,032
Seeds, lbs	325,768	4,343,256	4,361,353
Potatoes, bu	10	395,087	27,587
Beef, brls	12,984	28,314	32,670
Pork, brls	1,293	89,299	64,010
Cut Meats, lbs	295,153	24,870,253	9,748,173
Lard, lbs	127,239	12,448,360	6,753,315
Tallow, lbs	161,996	1,550,917	1,428,641
Live Hogs, no	4,304	112,217	93,800
Dressed Hogs, no		59,973	17,860
Beef Cattle, no	467	95,804	88,919
Hides, lbs	347,498	5,396,515	8,878,814
Wool, lbs	132,566	907,427	677,445
Lumber, feet	5,398,941	150,231,476	191,334,392
Shingles, no	2,907,250	73,895,750	148,707,227
Lath, pcs	667,250	107,035,050	59,261,184
Timber, ft	3,000	435,217	445,729
Posts, no	1,500	488,853	227,195
Pickets, no	2,500	84,483	154,893
Wood, cords		336	206
Staves, no	90,000	5,188,460	1,548,896
Salt, brls	14,500	164,128	157,864
Highwines, brls	1,324	52,898	39,680
Fish, pkgs	51	11,360	148,658
Butter, lbs	63,409	1,252,293	1,454,567
Dried Fruit, lbs	6,309	260,481	567,696
Apples, brls	362	6,577	8,570
Broom Corn, lbs	236,653	2,297,342	2,320,339
Millstuffs, lbs		270,290	1,494,375
Lead, lbs	35,540	5,604,465	8,634,520
Coal, tons	694	37,693	47,416

RECEIPTS LAST FORTY-EIGHT HOURS.

	Flour, brls.	Wheat, bu.	Corn, bu.	Oats, bu.	Rye, bu.	Bar. bu.
Canal	900	8159	135740	106	2574	98
G. & C. U. R.R.	1484	63655	2883		643	1542
R. I. R. R.	545	9800	4900	1000	1050	
Ill. C. R. R.	879	14351	45150	700	350	
C., B. & Q. R.	1719	29859	20875			222
N. W. R. R.	1269	9963	541	39		148
A. & St. L. R. R	457	18839	13900	1200	350	
Total	7244	144575	223299	3045	4966	2008

	Live Hogs	Grass Seed	Hides	Wool	Beef Cattle	Potatoes.
	No.	lbs	lbs	lbs	No.	bu.
Canal		5353				206
G. & C. U. R.R.		5850	2250	2510	28	118
R. I. R. R.	113		6565		38	1050
Ill. C. R. R.	899		2880		30	
C., B. & Q. R. R.	166	2254	3660		246	
N. W. R. R.			2300		78	43
A. & St. L. R. R.	1385		26109	1345	227	1186
Total	2564	23757	43378	3855	697	2597

SHIPMENTS LAST FORTY-EIGHT HOURS.

	Flour, brls.	Wh't, bu.	Corn, bu.	Oats, bu.	Rye, bu.	Bar. bu.
To Buffalo	1700	53300	168970			
To Oswego		60760				
To Pt. Colb'rne		18100	11800			
Total	1700	137160	210770			

RECEIPTS AND SHIPMENTS BY LAKE, OCT. 22.

Receipts.			
Lumber, ft	465,000	Flour, brls	206
Shingles, No	61,100	Fish, pkgs	47
Lath, No	60,000	*Shipments.*	
Salt, brls	200	Flour, brls	3,951
Wood, crds	269	Wheat, bu	173,544
Coal, tons	220	Corn, bu	215,543

RECEIPTS AND SHIPMENTS BY CANAL, OCT. 21.

Receipts.			
Flour, brls	900	Potatoes, bu	206
Wheat, bu	8,221	Coal, ton	158
Corn, bu	130,743	Pork, brls	209
Seeds, lbs	5,605	*Shipments.*	
Rye, bu	2,574	Lumber, ft	208,922
Oats, bu	106	Shingles, No	88,000
Barley, bu	98	Lath, No	10,000
		Salt, brls	1,014

From a table given above it will be seen the receipts during the past twenty-four hours embrace 7,244 bbls flour, 144,575 bu wheat, and 223,299 bu corn.

This exhibit—along with a light supply of vessels—tended to strengthen freights, and although the demand for freight-room was less active, still rates ruled fully higher than the extreme figures of yesterday. Under these circumstances, therefore, it was impossible for the the leading markets to sustain themselves.

Wheat opened very dull, and a decline of 1@2c took place on spring grades; but towards the close there was rather more inquiry and a slight improvement in the tone of the market. Winter wheat was almost entirely neglected, and prices show a decline of 4@5c per bushel. About 40,000 bushels of all grades changed hands, at 88@90c for No 1 White; 74@75½c for No 1 Red; 68½@70c for No 1 Spring; and 64@66c for No 2 Spring. Later in the day the Liverpool steamer was telegraphed—reporting breadstuffs with an advancing tendency. This had the effect to strengthen the market, and about 30,000 bushels No 2 Spring were sold at 67@68½c in store.

The offerings of Flour were unusually light, and the market, under a fair inquiry for Spring extras was steady. About 3,000 bbls were sold, at $3.70@3.90 for Spring extras. Winter wheat brands were dull and entirely neglected.

The Corn market, under heavy receipts, was dull, and prices declined 1c per bushel, with sales of about 90,000 bushels, at 21@21½c for Canal Mixed afloat, and 20@20½c for Mixed in store.

Oats declined ½c per bushel—with sales at 15½@16c for No 1 in store, and 17c afloat. Rye was steady at 30c for No 1 in store. Barley was dull. Timothy Seed was quiet at $1.35@1.40 for prime to choice.

The freight engagements were light, at 25@26c for wheat to Buffalo.

Review of Chicago Market.

TUESDAY EVENING, Oct. 22, 1861.

FREIGHTS—Vessels continue very scarce, and rates rule firm. The engagements to-day were as follows: To Buffalo: props Potomac and Buffalo, corn, at 26c ₩ 60 lbs; prop Hunter, wheat, via Goderich, at 25c; prop Nile, wheat, at 26c; schr Bans Crocker, wheat, at 25c.

RAILROAD FREIGHTS—During the week freights have further advanced 5c ₩ 100 lbs on 4th class rates to New York and Boston, and 10c ₩ brl on flour. The rates now are as follows:

	2d. class.	3d. class.	4th. class.	Flour
Detroit, rail	40	30	25	55
Monroe, rail	40	30	25	55
Toledo, rail	40	30	25	55
Dunkirk, N. Y. Rail	70	60	45	90
Dunkirk, N. Y., lake	58	58	40	90
Buffalo & Susp. Bridge, rail	75	65	47½	95
Buffalo, N. Y., lake	68	57	42½	95
Toronto and Hamilton, rail	75	65	47½	95
Montreal, C. E., rail	1.10	90	55	1.60
Prescott by rail	1.10	90	55	1.60
Alb'y, Troy & Sch'y by lake	1.28	1.00	92½	1.85
Albany and Sch'tdy, by lake	1.10	95	87½	1.75
New York, rail	1.30	1.06	97½	1.95
New York, lake	1.25	1.01	92½	1.85
Boston, rail	1.42	1.11	1.02½	2.05
Boston, lake	1.30	1.06	97½	1.95
Boston via G Trunk, by rail	1.42	1.11	1.02½	2.05
Portland, rail	1.42	1.11	1.02½	2.05
Danville Junction, by rail	1.42	1.11	1.02½	2.05
Hartford and N. Haven rail	1.42	1.11	1.02½	2.05
Hartford and N. Haven, lake	1.30	1.06	97½	1.95
Worcester, Mass., rail	1.42	1.11	1.02½	2.05
Worcester, Mass., lake	1.30	1.06	97½	1.95
Providence, R. I., rail	1.42	1.11	1.02½	2.05
Providence, R. I., lake	1.30	1.06	97½	1.95
Cleveland, rail	40	30	25	50
Erie, by rail	50	40	30	60
Wheeling, by rail	70	60	45	90
Pittsburg, by rail	70	60	45	90
Pittsburg, lake				
Philadelphia, rail	1.30	96	89½	1.79
Philadelphia, lake	1.18	91	84½	1.69
Baltimore, rail	1.30	96	89½	1.79
Baltimore, lake	1.08	91	84½	1.69
Cincinnati, O., rail	40	35	30	60
Columbus, rail	40	35	30	60
Dayton, rail	40	35	30	60

FLOUR—The market continues quiet. To-day the offerings were light, and the demand for spring extras fair and the market steady. Winter wheat brands were dull and neglected, and we quote the market nominal at $4.50@4.75 for fair to choice white extras, and $3.90@4.25 for red winter extras. Rye flour is neglected and nominal at $2.25. Corn meal is plenty and dull, with light transactions at $9@10 for coarse, and $10@12 for fine. The sales were as follows: 200 brls "Kewanee" and 100 brls good spring extra at $3.80 del; 300 brls "City Stone Mills" at $3.85 del; 200 brls "Beloit" at $3.82½ del; 100 brls "Winona" at $3.80 del; 200 brls "Hydraulic" on p. t.; 400 brls good spring extra in lots at $3.85 del; 400 brls "Iowa" and 100 brls "Cedar Rapids" on p. t.; 54 brls low grade paper at $3.50 del; 200 brls fair super at $3.50 del.

WHEAT—High freights continue to depress the market, and we note a further decline of 1@2c per bushel on Spring, and 4@5c on Winter grades. The sales were: 700 bu No 1 White at 88c; 700 bu do at 90c; 400 bu No. 1 Red in store at 75½c; 2400 bu do at 74c; 5000 bu No. 1 Spring in store at 70c; 2000 bu do at 69½c; 1200 bu do at 69c; 15,000 bu do at 68c; 7000 bu do at 68½c; 14,000 bu No. 2 Spring in store at 66c; 6000 bu do at 65½c; 34,000 bu do at 65c; 17,000 bu do at 64c.

CORN—The continued heavy receipts, and the scarcity of freight-room renders the market dull, and we note a decline in prices of fully 1c per bushel since yesterday. Sales, 15,300 bu choice Canal Mixed at 21½c afloat; 54,000 bu Canal Mixed at 21c afloat; 20,000 bu Mixed in store at 20c; 25,000 bu do at 20½c; 1000 bu Rejected in store at 16½c.

OATS—The demand for St. Louis has become very light, and the market shows a decline of ½@1c per bushel. Sales were:—1000 bu No 1 in store at 15½c; 500 bushels do at 16c; 8000 bu do at 17c afloat.

RYE—The receipts are fair and the market is quiet and steady. Sales to-day, 800 bu No 1 in store at 30c.

BARLEY—There is a large supply of common barley, and the market is exceedingly dull at 25@35c for common to good, and 35@41c for good to prime.

TIMOTHY SEED—There is a fair supply of seed on the market, but the demand is less active, and prices are scarcely so firm. Sales 9 bags dirty at $1.25; 79 bags prime at $1.35; 15 bags choice at $1.40.

CLOVER SEED—The market is dull, and sales trifling at $4 per bu for prime.

FLAX SEED—There is a good local inquiry, and under light supplies the market is firm at 95@98c per bushel.

HIGHWINES—The supply of Country Highwines is moderate, and with a good local demand the market is firm at 14@14½c—holders generally asking 14½c.

ALCOHOL—The market is quiet and prices nominal at 30@33c per gal.

PROVISIONS—The provision trade continues inactive and dull. During the week there has been a retail demand for Beef and Pork to supply the lumber trade, and sales in 50 and 75 brl lots have been made at $11.00@12.00 for Mess Pork and $8.00 for Mess Beef. Extra Mess Beef is nominal at $9.00. The Beef packing houses are now nearly all in operation, and a large number of Cattle have been purchased at $2.00@2.50, gross. Lard is quiet, with light sales at 7½@7¾c.

TALLOW—There is a fair demand for Tallow for shipment, and the market is steady at 7½@7¾c for city and 7@7½c for country.

HIDES—There is a brisk inquiry for Hides, and we note an advance in prices of ½@1c ₩ lb—closing as follows: Dry Flint, 15@15½c; Green Salted, 6@6½c; Green Country, 5@5½c.

WOOL—The receipts are very light and the market is firm at 30@37½c for coarse to fine grades.

BROOM CORN—There is a fair supply of common grades, and the market is quiet at $30.00@40.00 per ton; but prime grades are scarce and in good demand at $60.00@70.00.

BEANS—The supply is fair and the market steady at $1.00@1.50 for common to prime.

FRUIT—Green Apples are in good demand at $2.00@2.50 per brl. Cranberries in good supply and rather dull at $5.00@5.50 per brl of three bushels. Dried Apples (new) at 6½c; Raspberries 18c; Blackberries (old) 11@12c.

GROCERIES—SUGAR—Stock in New York, on the 14th inst., 80,000 hhds, against 66,000 hhds same time last year. Reports from England quote an advance in that market, which gives firmness to the New York market, with a small advance on grocers' grades. Market here firm. COFFEE—Has advanced fully ½c in New York. We quote our market firm without any quotable advance. We quote:

SUGARS—	N. O. common	—@—c
	" good common	—@—c
	" fair	—@—c
	" fully fair to prime	—@—c
	Cuba Sugars	9@9½c
	N. Y. refined white coffee	10½@11½c
	" crushed, granulated and granulated	11½@12c
MOLASSES—	N. Y. Sugar House	40@45c
	Portland	40@45c
	Plantation	45@50c
	N. Y. Syrups	40@50c
	Golden Syrup	48@55c
COFFEE—	Rio	15½@17½c
	Maracaibo	@
	Santa	@
	O. G. Java	21@22c
	Mocha	21@22c
RICE—		7@8½c
SPICES—	Cassia	35@40c
	Pepper	13@14c
	Allspice	14@15c
	Cloves	14@15c
TEAS—	Fine Young Hyson	75@80c
	Black Teas	60@65c

NAVAL STORES—Spirits Turpentine, $2.00; Tar, $6.00@6.50; Pitch, $6.50@7.00; Rosin, $5.25@5.50—the market firm with an advancing tendency.

FISH—The market is dull. We quote:

No 1 Whitefish, hf brls	$2.25	@2.50
No 2 " "	2.00	@2.25
No 1 Trout, hf brls	2.00	@
No 2 " "	1.75	@
Codfish, ₩ 100 lbs	4.00	@5.00

HAY—On account of the bad condition of the roads, all qualities have advanced. The following are the quotations of Frisbie, Bros., 45 Market street: Pressed Timothy, $10@11 per ton; Pressed Prairie, $7.50@8.50; Loose Prairie, $6.00@7.00; Loose Timothy, $7.00@8.00.

COUNTRY PRODUCE—Butter is in good supply, and the market is dull at 6@7c ₩ lb for common, and 10@12c for choice dairy. Eggs are in good demand at 10@11c ₩ doz. Chickens are dull at $1.25 ₩ doz. Turkeys 7c ₩ lb. Hamburgh Cheese, 7½@8c; Western Reserve cheese, 5½@6½c; Illinois cheese, 4½@5½c.

POTATOES—There is a better supply of potatoes, and the market is 10@15c lower—with sales of good Neshannocks at 25@30c. Sales to-day, 100 bushels prime at 30c; 400 bu do at 25c.

HOPS—New York, 20@22c; Michigan and Wisconsin, 15@18c. The market is dull.

COOPERAGE—Flour barrels, 33c for flat, and 38c for round hoop. Flour barrel staves and headings, $6.00@6.50 per 1000. Hickory poles for flour barrels, $12.00@14.00; ash poles, $4.00@5.00; hickory poles for tight work, $25 ₩ 1,000.

Weekly Review of the Chicago Lumber Market.

TUESDAY EVENING, Oct. 22, 1861.

The following tables show the receipts and shipments of lumber, shingles, lath, &c., during the past week, with comparative statistics:

RECEIPTS OF LUMBER, SHINGLES, LATH, &C.

	Week ending Oct. 19.	Cor. week 1860.	Cor. week 1859.
Lumber, ft	7,512,429	8,475,300	4,891,558
Shingles, no	2,871,000	2,420,000	2,448,000
Lath, pcs	602,750	1,317,000	330,000
Timber, ft	77,500		40,000
Posts, no	1,000		600

SHIPMENTS OF LUMBER, &C., FOR THE WEEK ENDING OCT. 22.

	Lumber ft.	Shingles No.	Lath pcs.
By Lake			
By Canal	1,744,347	379,000	110,500
By G. & C. U. R. R.	729,640	282,000	145,500
By Ill. C. R. R.	1,096,600	575,000	199,000
By Chi. & R. I. R. R.	206,368	538,750	17,750
By Chi. B. & Q. R. R.	993,941	568,000	107,000
By Chi. & St. L. R. R.	406,679	506,500	77,500
By C. & N. W. R. R.	154,645	58,000	10,000
By C. & Mil. no report.			
By Mich. Cen. R. R.	25,278		
By Mich. South. R. R.	10,593		
By P. & Ft W. R. R.	42,000		
Total last week	5,398,601	2,907,250	667,250
Total previous week	5,171,947	2,886,000	771,000
Corres'ing week, '60	4,031,789	3,581,500	1,828,050
" " '59	4,462,811	3,111,500	981,550

There has been a better demand for Lumber during the week, both by city and country dealers, and the market for cargoes is much firmer, but there is no material alteration in prices. The leading sales were as follows:—cargoes of schooners Grand Turk and Forbar, from Severn River, choice gang-sawed stock boards and strips, at $7.75; cargo of schooner Sunbury, from Saginaw, at $5.50@7.50, $13.00 and $18.00; schooner Gray, from Grand Travers, strips, at $7.25; cargo of schooner Bates, from Muskegon, mill run, at $6.87½; cargo of schooner Magnet, from Muskegon, mill run, at $7.00; cargo of schooner Helfenstein, from Green Bay, mill run, good cargo, at $7.20; cargo of schr. Harriett Ann, from Grand River, rafted, at $6.00; cargo of schooner Grace Green, from Muskegon, mixed, at $7.06; cargo of schooner Foster, from Muskegon, fair, at $7.12½; cargo of schooner Triumph, from Muskegon, common, at $6.75; cargo of schooner Speed, Grand River, rafted, mixed at $6.50; cargo of schooner Forester, at $4.00 and $6.00; cargo of schooner Ashtabula, mixed, at $6.50.

In the yards there was a much better inquiry, and the market is firm at $8.00 for common qualities. Twelve, fourteen, eighteen, and twenty feet common stuff are scarce, and sell at $8.50@9.00 ₩ thousand.

The market for shingles is quiet and steady. A cargo of 1,000,000 Green Bay, shaved, per propellor Union, was sold at $2.50; 400,000 Green Bay, sawed shingles, per schooner Freedom, at $2.50. Sales from the yards in canal boat loads are at $2.70.

There is quite a speculative demand for lath, and the market is firm with an upward tendency. Yesterday, 500,000 pcs were sold to arrive, at $1.50. In the yards, the sales are principally at $1.75, but quite a number of dealers are holding at $2.00.

The following are the quotations in the yards, and delivered on board by canal boats and railroad cars:

LUMBER—First Clear, per 1,000 ft	$25.00@	
Second Clear	20.00@	
Third Clear	15.00@	
Common Boards, dry	8.00@	
Stock Boards	9.00@	
Fencing, dry	8.00@	
Common Flooring, undressed	11.00@	13.00
Second Clear do do	14.00@	
Clear do do	18.00@	
Siding, Clear	13.00@	
" Common	8.00@	
Shaved Shingles, A ₩ M.	2.75@	
do do No. 1	1.75@	
Sawed Shingles, A	2.75@	
Lath	1.75@	2.00
Posts, ₩ 100	8.00@	

Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne and Chicago Railroad.

The sale of the Pittsburgh, Ft. Wayne and Chicago Railroad will take place next Monday, and the lowest price at which it will be sold is $2,000,000. In case of the purchase of the Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne and Chicago line of railway by the Pennsylvania Central, at the sale on the 21st instant, the old Ohio and Pennsylvania Railroad, the Ohio and Indiana Railroad, and the Fort Wayne and Chicago Railroad first mortgage bonds and accrued interest, will become merged in a new issue of $5,250,000 7 ₩ cent. sinking fund bonds, secured by a first mortgage over the whole road—equal to about $11,000 ₩ mile.

A second mortgage of like amount secures bonds to be awarded to the holders of present mortgage bonds of the old companies, and a third mortgage of $2,000,000 will secure the interest on bonds to be given to the holders of the old real estate bonds and other classes of old indebtedness. The interest on the bonds to be issued under this third mortgage will only be paid in case the earnings of the road shall be sufficient for the interest ... [illegible] ... first dividend on the balance of the net earnings going to redeem the first issue of bonds.—*N. Y. Tribune, Monday.*

Deficiency of Breadstuffs in Europe.

[From the N. Y. Times, of Monday.]

The Trade and Financial movements of the past week were again active, further improvement being shown in every department, except in the declared value of the export clearances of domestic produce, which was affected by the stormy weather. This interfered materially with the lading of grain and corn, without diminishing the export demand. The orders from the other side continue very large, and by the last mail at rather higher limits, while the four days' later news by telegraph, which we publish this morning, reports continued firmness of demand at advancing prices in the English markets. The deficiency in the new crop of English wheat is now conceded, and this added to the very poor yield in France, will impose a demand from other countries fully equal to the large aggregate of eighteen millions of quarters, or 144,000,000 bushels, heretofore estimated in this column of our paper, as derived from the organs of the grain trade in London and Paris, or, taking our own bushel of *sixty* pounds weight in place of the imperial bushel of Great Britain of *seventy* pounds weight—the imperial quarter being 560 pounds weight—a deficiency of one hundred and sixty-eight millions of American bushels. The part which this country is to bear in supplying this enormous deficiency in the west of Europe (for Belgium and Holland are also reported short of their usual supplies) may, in part, be estimated from the following synopsis of the supply derived by Great Britain in the last eight months of her deficient crop of 1860. We quote:

[From the London Times by the Arabia.]

"The returns of our importations of wheat and flour for the eight months ending August 31, show that their total value must have been little short of twenty millions sterling, against seven millions in the corresponding period of 1860, and about eight millions in 1859. The proportions derived from the respective sources of supply were as follows:

—Eight Months Ending Aug. 31—	1859.	1860.	1861.
Wheat.			
Total importation(qrs.)	2,885,345	2,328,649	4,909,383
	—Per Centage—		
	1859.	1860.	1861.
Russia	15½	19	17½
Prussia	35	21	24
Denmark	3	3	3½
Mecklenburgh	5½	3	2
Hans Towns	3½	3½	3
France	37½	5	3½
Turkey & Moldavia & Wallachia	3	5	4
Egypt	13	3	5½
United States	—	15½	36½
Other countries	7	3	3
Total	100	100	100

As regards wheat, it thus appears that the greatest fluctuations occur in the imports respectively from France and the United States. In 1859 the position of the two countries as contributors to our wants was exactly opposite to that which they now occupy. In 1859 France supplied more than a third of our whole requirements, while the amount from America was merely nominal. America has now supplied 36½ ₩ cent, and France only 3½ ₩ cent. Of our supplies of flour the following have been the sources:

—Eight Months Ending Aug. 31—	1859.	1860.	1861.
Total imp'tation, cwt.	2,741,257	2,406,092	5,030,281
Per Centage.	1859.	1860.	1861.
Hans Towns	5	7½	4
France	91	41½	9
United States	1	36	61
Other countries	3	15	26
Total	100	100	100

Here again the command of the trade has fluctuated chiefly between France and America, France having supplied in 1856 91 ₩ cent of our whole importations, and America only 1 ₩ cent, while this year America has sent us 61 ₩ cent, and France only 9 ₩ cent.

Of other grain—namely, barley, oats, peas, beans and Indian corn—our importations this year have been of a value little short of ten millions, while last year they were under eight millions, and in 1859 under five millions. It is from the abundance and superiority of these crops in the harvest just secured that we shall especially experience a diminution of the necessity for payments to foreign countries during the next twelve months."

We repeat that this table affords only a partial idea of the proportion of the new deficiency which must be made up from the United States. The circumstances of the crops of 1860 and 1861 are so entirely reversed in France, and the quality and extent of the Baltic and Black Sea supplies—classed in the above table as from Russia and Prussia—this year, so uncertain, to the present writing, that it seems not improbable that the proportion of wheat, to be supplied from the United States, will prove nearer 60 ₩ cent. than 36½ ₩ cent., and of flour nearer 75 than 61 ₩ cent. as in the last year. The English trade have been free sellers of late to France, calculating upon overstocking that market, while under the first apprehensions of short crop, but by the last advices, the operation seems to have been a mistaken one, since prices in both markets have gone up upon it, and the English deficiency, in the end, likely to be aggravated by it.

Sales of Produce in New York.

The sales of produce in New York City for the three days ending Saturday last comprised 78,000 brls flour, 615,000 bushels wheat and 540,000 bu corn.

Latest Foreign Markets

PER NORTH BRITON.] LIVERPOOL, Oct. 11.

BREADSTUFFS have an upward tendency.

LONDON, Oct. 11—Consols quiet 92¾@92⅞ for money. Bullion in the Bank of England increased £17,000 since the last weekly report. Illinois shares 36 dis; Erie, 25.

PER AFRICA.] LIVERPOOL, Oct. 12.

BREADSTUFFS—Market on Friday generally showed an advancing tendency, and closed steady on Saturday. Flour firm. Wheat advanced 2d per cental since Tuesday. Red western 11s@12s; southern 13s 6d@13s 9d; white western 12s 6d; white southern 13s 3d@13s 9d. Corn firm. Mixed 32s 9d; white 34s@37s.

PROVISIONS—Market was quiet and steady. Beef quiet. Pork quiet and steady. Bacon firmer. Cheese declined 1@2s. Lard quiet and steady.

LIVERPOOL PRODUCE MARKET—Sugars buoyant and advanced 6d@1s. Coffee inactive. Rice active and advanced 3@6d.

LONDON MARKET—Wheat firm with advance of 1@2s on British quotations, at 56@66s per quarter. Flour steady at 30@33s. Coffee active. Sugar still upward with advance of 6d. Tallow dull at 46s 6d. Tea has an upward tendency.

AMERICAN STOCKS—Quiet and steady and quotations nominally unchanged.

HAVRE MARKET—Wheat advanced ½@1f.

LATEST VIA QUEENSTOWN.

LIVERPOOL, Saturday Evening.—BREADSTUFFS—Steady.

PROVISIONS—Dull.

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

NEW YORK, Oct. 22—FLOUR—Market opened dull and closed 5 cents lower, with only moderate business for export and home consumption. Sales 1640 bbls at $5@5.20 for rejected; $5.50@5.55 for super state; $5.60@5.80 for extra state; $5.20@5.55 for super western; $5.60@5.75 for common to medium extra western; $5.75@5.85 for shipping brands extra round hoop Ohio; $5.95@6.50 for trade brands. Canadian flour less active and rather easier. Sales 600 bbls at $5.30@5.85 for super and $5.60@6.60 for common to choice extra. Rye flour steady. Sales 150 bbls at $3@4. Corn meal quiet and nominally unchanged. WHISKY—Heavy and declining. Sales 250 bbls at 21c.

GRAIN—Wheat opened heavy and closed 1@2c lower, with a moderate business for export at the decline. Sales 36,000 bu Chicago spring at $1.14@1.18; 24,000 bu Racine spring at $1.17@1.20; 93,000 bu Milwaukee club at $1.17@1.21; 36,000 bu amber Iowa at $1.22@1.23, latter price for very choice; 14,000 bu red state at $1.25@1.26; 10,000 bu winter red western at $1.25@1.27; 12,000 bu amber Michigan at $1.31@1.32; 21,000 bu white western at $1.32@1.42; 16,000 bu white Michigan at $1.40@1.43 and 12,000 bu white Kentucky at $1.40@1.45. Rye firm. Sales 3000 bu Canadian at 70c. Barley rules heavy with sales of 12,000 bu state at 66@69c; 700 bu Canadian at 70c. Corn opened heavy and closed 1@2c lower, with a fair demand for export and home consumption at the decline. Sales 108,000 bu at 57@58c for inferior to common mixed western; 59@60c for good to prime shipping do, closing at the latter price, and 61c for western yellow. Oats firm and in good request at 40@42c for Canadian and 42@43c for western and state.

PROVISIONS—Pork less doing, and scarcely so firm. Sales 800 brls at $15@15.50 for mess, and $9.75@10 for prime. Beef rules quiet, and without important change. Sales of 700 brls at $4@4.50 for prime; $5@5.50 for mess; $9@11.25 for repacked mess, and $12.75@13.50 for extra mess. Prime mess beef dull, and nominally unchanged. Beef hams steady. Sales of 50 brls new western at $17.00. Cut meats quiet; 5@5½c for shoulders; 5¾@6½c for Hams. Bacon steady. Sales 180 hhds smoked sides at 6½@6¾c. Lard is without decided change in price with sales of 120 brls at 8¼@9½c including 1000 brls deliverable in December at 8½c. Butter firmer with sales at 8@11c for Ohio and 12½@16c for state. Cheese steady at 5@7c.

GROCERIES—Coffee—The public sale of Santa announced for to-day, passed off with a pretty good spirit at full previous prices. Sugar is quiet at 7¾@8c for fair to good and refining. Sales 650 hhds of Cuba at 8½@8¾c; 20 hhds Porto Rico at 8¾c and 150 boxes Havana on p. t.

STOCKS—Quiet but higher. Chi & R I 55¾; Mil & Pr du C 17¾; Ga & Chi 70; M S gtd 37; Erie pfd 51¼; Mich S 18¾; Harl 12¾; N Y C 77; Hud 35; Erie 31¼; Mo 6s 43¾; U S 6s 62, 96¾; U S 5's 74, coupons 83.

MARINE LIST.

PORT OF CHICAGO.

ARRIVED.......... Oct. 22.

Prop Barber, Brown, Grand Haven, 130 m lumber, sundries.
Prop C Mears, Ryerson, Hamlin, 120 m lumber.
Prop Buffalo, Douglas, Buffalo, 300 brls salt, 206 brls flour.
Prop Prairie State, Mills, Ogdensburgh, sundries.
Prop Plymouth, Dickinson, Buffalo, sundries, 21 pkgs liquor.
Prop Hunter, Dickinson, Goderich, sundries, 47 brls fish.
Prop Potomac, Gebhard, Milwaukee.
Prop Nile, Briggs, Buffalo, 400 brls salt.
Schr Spartan, Cherry, St. Joseph, 50 cds wood.
Schr Pilot, Gunderson, Presque Isle, 220 tns coal.
Schr E M Shoyer, Schlobohm, Muskegon, 80 m lumber, 60 m shingles, 60 m lath.
Schr J S Wallace, Lawrence, South Haven, 50 m lumber.
Schr Wallen, Waring, Holland, 20 cds wood, 6 m staves.
Schr J Shank, Vanderbeck, St Joseph, 12 cords wood.
Schr Enterprise, Peterson, Williamson's Pier, 60 cds wood.
Schr Wyoming, Furlong, Grand River, 1100 m shingles.
Schr Torpor, Lindgreen, Collingwood, 60,000 lumber.
Schr Little Bell, Kirby, Grand Haven, 90 cds wood.
Scow Col. Shephard, McCollum, Amsterdam, 35 cds wood.

CLEARED.......... Oct. 22.

Prop C Mears, Ryerson, Hamlin.
Prop Nile, Briggs, Buffalo, 18,500 bu wheat.
Prop Potomac, Gebhard, Buffalo, 24,000 bu corn.
Prop Plymouth, Dickson, Buffalo, 18,000 bu corn, 1700 brls flour.
Prop Kenosha, Evans, Goderich, 22,000 bu corn, 500 brls flour.
Prop Barber, Brown, Grand River.
Prop Prairie State, Miller, Ogdensburgh, 5,534 bu wheat, 1,000 brls flour.
Prop Ontonagon, Wilkins, Goderich, 18,000 bu wheat, 351 brls flour.
Prop Buffalo, Chamberlin, Buffalo, 17,000 bu corn, 400 brls flour.
Bark Adriatic, Miner, Buffalo, 20,000 bu corn.
Bark Marquette, Bond, Buffalo, 21,500 bu corn.
Bark Waterwitch, Moreland, Colborne, 18,000 bu corn.
Brig Alex. Mitchel, Hutchinson, Buffalo, 12,043 bu corn.
Brig Isabella Graham, Buffalo, 13,000 bu corn.
Brig Queen of the North, Martin, Colborne, 17,500 bu wheat.
Brig Mariner, Hackett, Buffalo, 16,700 bu wheat.
Schr J Shank, Vanderbeck, St. Joseph.
Schr Speedwell, Hennes, Buffalo, 7,400 bu corn.
Schr Fanny and Floy, Long, Buffalo, 5,000 bu corn.
Schr Enterprise, Peterson, Williamson's Pier.
Schr Eleanor, Hickerson, Buffalo, 12,000 bu corn.
Schr Little Bell, Kirby, Grand Haven.
Schr Wyoming, Furlong, Grand Haven.
Schr Grand Turk, Starkweather, Buffalo, 14,000 bu wheat.
Schr Pilot, Gunderson, Buffalo, 8,000 bu wheat.
Schr Spartan, Cherry, Palister's Pier.
Schr Gipsey, Jameson, Muskegon.
Schr Traveler, Peil, St Joseph.
Schr Thornton, Tyler, Oswego, 13,160 bu wheat.
Schr Enterprise, Gilmore, Buffalo, 12,300 bu wheat.
Schr Persia, Garrit, Buffalo, 5,000 bu corn.
Schr Essex, Chum, Buffalo, 12,000 bu corn.
Schr B F Davy, Lewis, Colborne, 15,300 bu wheat.
Schr J P Mack, Bryson, Colborne, 11,000 bu corn.
Schr E M Shoyer, Schlobohm, Muskegon.
Schr Granada, Fitzgerald, Oswego, 14,339 bu wheat.
Schr Norwegian, O'Malley, Oswego, 17,000 bu wheat.
Scow Col Shephard, McCollum, Amsterdam.

ILLINOIS AND MICHIGAN CANAL.

ARRIVED.......... Oct. 21.

Wing and Wing, Lasalle, 4000 bu corn.
Banner State, Lasalle, 3000 bu wheat, 32 bu potatoes.
New York, Lasalle, 5200 bu corn.
America, Lasalle, 5000 bu corn.
Union, Lasalle, 5000 bu corn.
Clyde, Lockport, 5000 bu corn.
Lockport, Joliet, 5000 bu corn.
Maria, Kankakee, 5000 bu corn.
Humboldt, Joliet, 2567 bu corn, 1500 bu wheat.
Rock Run, Morris, 2000 bu corn.
Lady Franklin, Athens, 48 c y dim stone.
Resolute, Athens, 20 c y rubble stone.
H G Loomis, Athens, 44 c y dim stone.
Mary Emery, Ottawa, 5000 bu corn.
J L Alexander, Ottawa, 5000 bu corn.
Celestial, Ottawa, 5000 bu corn.
Ocean Spray, Ottawa, 5800 bu corn, 134 bu potatoes, 380 lbs grass seed.
Oneida, Ottawa, 5500 bu corn.
Flower, Ottawa, 3500 bu corn, 1000 bu rye.
Queen City, Lasalle, 3000 bu corn, 1500 bu rye, 1200 bu wheat.
Emilie, Lasalle, 153 tons coal.
Arkansas, Lasalle, 5000 bu corn.
Beloit, Lasalle, 5000 bu corn.
Nile, Lasalle, 5200 bu corn.
J D Hannon, Lasalle, 5448 bu corn.
Gen'l Scott, Lasalle, 5136 bu corn, 246 bu wheat.
Creole, Lasalle, 5000 brls flour, 200 brls pork.
Fame, Lockport, 5000 bu corn.
Wm Merriam, Morris, 5000 bu corn.
Ianthe, Du Page, 4200 bu corn.
George, Morris, 5000 bu corn.
Amazonia, Morris, 4000 bu corn, 106 bu oats, 98 bu barley, 63 bu wheat, 51 bu seeds.
Emeline, Seneca, 3117 bu corn, 240 lbs rags, 218 bu wheat, 74 bu rye.
P Northrop, Joliet, 40 c y rubble stone, 50 tons earth.
Boston, Morris, 3000 bu corn, 2575 lbs seeds.
G Washington, Kankakee, 3397 bu corn.

CLEARED.......... Oct. 21.

J Harrington, Marseilles, 33 500 ft lumber.
Lady Franklin, Athens.
Resolute, Athens.
H G Loomis, Athens.
Caroline, Lasalle, 28,174 ft lumber, 38 m shingles, 10 m lath, 1545 lbs merchandise, 30 bls salt.
H Cooley, Joliet, 20,242 ft lumber, 20 m shingles.
Alabama, Lasalle, 944 brls salt, 10 brls oil, 9200 lbs merchandise.
Clyde, Seneca, 6000 ft lumber, 20 m shingles, 20 empty brls, 40 brls salt.

Wanted.

WANTED—By a gentleman and wife, a Suite of Rooms and Board in a private family. Where there are no other boarders preferred. References exchanged. Address, stating location, &c. P. O. Box No. 3434. oc23x3t

WANTED—Board for a gentleman and wife, on the North Side, east of Clark-st. Address P. O. Box 3374, stating location, &c. oc23x3t

WANTED—A Situation, by a young Scotchman, as a Porter or in any other in which he can make himself useful. Apply at Intelligence Office, 109 Clark-st., or P. O. Box 1643. oc23x1t

WANTED—Any Business House requiring the services of a capable, trustworthy man, a good accountant and penman, who refers to leading bankers and business men in the city and East, and willing to take a moderate salary can find one by addressing H. J., care of J. W. Sykes, Esq., No. 7 Dole's Building. oc23x3t

WANTED—Two first-class Milliners for the city trade. One to Finish, the other as Trimmer. None need apply but those fully competent. Address "A. B. C." Post Office Box 4419. oc18-g818-1w

ROOMS WANTED.—A lady and gentleman, with two children aged two and four years, want Rooms and Board in a private family, South Side, not beyond Adams street—terms to suit the times. Address P. O. Box 368. oc23x2t

HOUSE WANTED IMMEDIATELY, in a pleasant location—ten rooms with gas and water. Apply by letter, stating terms and location, EDWARD LOCKE, P. O. Box 547. oc23x2t

REAL ESTATE WANTED—Wanted to exchange a very desirable piece of land, on the West Side free from incumbrance, for a pleasant house and lot on the South or North Side, east of Clark street preferred. A cash payment will be made, or an incumbrance assumed, if desirable. Address "Advertiser, Box 163," with description of property and amount of cash, or of incumbrance. oc21-g881-1w

SADDLE AND HARNESS Makers Wanted. GOOD WAGES AND STEADY EMPLOYMENT. TURNER & SIDWAY, No 38 Randolph street, Chicago. oc4-g795-1m

To Rent.

TO RENT—The two Stores in the three-story building corner of Lake and Halsted streets—corner one a superior stand for a dry goods or drug store. Also, suites of rooms to rent over stores. Also, store and rooms to rent in three story building corner Wells and Monroe sts. Will rent all the above low. Apply to WILLIAMS & BOOGHER, No. 210½ South Water street, or J. M. WILLIAMS, corner Washington and Desplaines streets. oc21-g816-1w

FOR RENT—House 246 North Wells street. Inquire at Room No. 2 Hillard's Block, corner South Water and Clark sts. oc21-g88 3t

TO RENT—The Residence of the undersigned, 132 Indiana street, corner Dearborn street. The house is pleasantly located, and contains five rooms on first story and six on the second; is supplied with gas furnace—hot and cold water, bath room, &c., and is in good repair throughout. E. C. LARNED, McCormick's building, cor. Randolph & Dearborn. oc21-g838-1w

TO RENT—To a gentleman, one unfurnished room, in the third story of a first class brick house situated on the North Side, within two minutes walk from Rush street bridge, and one block west of Rush street. Is very pleasant and quiet, and will be rented to a very small and quiet family. Address, with references, Post Office Box 1061. oc23x2wedsat

TO RENT—With Board, a pleasant Front Parlor and Bedroom, large clothes press, furnished if desired, at 21 Michigan avenue. References required. oc23-g884-1w

TO RENT.—Eagle Hotel will be rented on reasonable terms to a good hotel man. For further information inquire of E. MOORE, Eagle Hotel, opposite Chicago and Northwestern Railway Passenger Depot.

TO RENT—The large Brick Packing House or Warehouse, 40 by 130 feet, four floors, just below Rush street Bridge. Also, frame Warehouse adjoining, 25 by 80 feet; both lots having river front. Also, two first-class brick and one frame Houses, corner of Ohio and Michigan streets. Inquire of W. H. SAMPSON, or of the subscriber, No. 15 Court House. [oc1-g68-1m] B. CARPENTER.

TO RENT—With immediate possession—A Store with Dwelling over it, eligibly located in the West Division, suitable for a Dry Goods, Beer Saloon or Retail Grocery. Rent moderate to a good tenant. Also, Building Lots to lease eligibly located in the West Division. Also, Land suitable for garden purposes. Apply to J. Y. NORTON, 190 Washington street, Room No. 6. oc8-g741-1y

TO RENT AND FOR SALE—House on Michigan avenue for rent. House near Union Park for rent or sale. Lots on West Side for rent or sale. Store on Dearborn street for rent, with Bank Vaults. Apply to F. H. CUTTING, Room No. 3 Walker's Block, Dearborn street.

TO RENT—A large three-story and basement House, No. 510 Wabash avenue, in complete order, with Gas, Water, Bath Room, &c. Good barn and out-buildings. The house is a very desirable house and location, and will be rented from now till the first of May for some less than the stated rent, and without doubt can be rented for any length of time to a good tenant. Inquire of D. GOODRICH, of the law firm of Goodrich, Farwell & Smith, Attorneys and Counsellors, corner of Clark and Monroe streets (upstairs). Possession given immediately. oc12-g825-1w

HOUSE TO LET—Either furnished or unfurnished, in a favorable locality, suitable for a large family or a boarding house. Inquire at 338 State street. oc23x3t

TO RENT. PIANOS AND MELODEONS

To Rent—new and second hand. Pianos for sale low at 113 Lake street, (up stairs) near Clark street. fel3-g1-1y

For Sale.

FOR SALE CHEAP—A house 26x40 and barn, can be seen and particulars given at 340 South Clark street. oc21x1w

FOR SALE—A Scholarship in Bryant & Stratton's Commercial College. Apply to E. S. WELLS, of the firm of Satterlee, Wells & Faulkner, at 64 Lake street. oc23x3t

FOR SALE—House and Lot, 231 Wabash avenue. The house was well built, and has gas and water. The lot is in a pleasant part of the city, and is the highest point of ground in the South Division. Address L. HOSMER, Lake Forest. oc12-g825-4m

FOR SALE AT REALLY GREAT BARGAINS—31x125 ft, with two-story house on Indiana, near La Salle street; 31x125 ft, with a very good house, on Desplaines street, near Desplaines; 31x125 ft on Aberdeen, near Adams street (three lots of that size); 31x130 ft with three-story house on Jefferson near Jackson street; 31x130 ft with large two-story house, on Indiana, near Franklin street; 25x125 ft on Chicago avenue, near Wolcott, with a fine three-story house. ERNST PRUSSING, No. 5 Larmon Block, corner Clark and Washington. oc17-g698-1m

STEAM FLOURING MILL FOR SALE OR TO RENT.—The Steam Flouring Mill situated on Canal street, between Lake and Randolph streets, known as the "Dearborn Mills," containing three run of stone. Apply on the premises or to Box 4098, Chicago Post Office. oc15-g790-1w

Boarding.

BOARDING.—Very desirable rooms with board, can now be obtained at 368 West Washington street, corner of Morgan. Also, a few day boarders can be accommodated. oc23x1w

BOARDING—A pleasant suit of front rooms, in a private family, to rent, located on Wabash Avenue, north of Adams street. Address P. O. Box 1948. oc21-g809

BOARDING.—Suits of rooms and single rooms can be obtained with board at 268 State street. Also, a few day boarders can be accommodated. oc23x1w

BOARDING.—A gentleman and his wife and two single gentlemen can be accommodated with pleasant Rooms and Board at 184 Adams street. oc23x1w

BOARDING.—Two front rooms to let with board to a gentleman and wife, or single gentlemen, on reasonable terms. Apply to 84 Wabash avenue, corner of Randolph street. oc23x1w

BOARDING.—Desirable rooms with board may now be had at 49 Van Buren street, third door east of State street. oc19x1m

BOARDING.—A few gentlemen and families can be accommodated with board and pleasant rooms at No. 69 Michigan avenue. Also, a few day boarders. References exchanged. oc23x1w

Lumber, &c.

LUMBER!

To all parties in want of Lumber I would say that I am again in the trade, with a full assortment of season dry LUMBER, and would invite their attention to my stock of

Clear Stuff, Boards, Joist, Scantling, Siding, Fencing, Flooring, Shingles, Lath, &c. &c. I am just starting, and will and must sell at the LOWEST MARKET RATES. Orders receive prompt attention. Cars loaded in the yard.

Yard and Office, Beach street, between Polk and Wells. oc23x1w READ A. WILLIAMS.

BUFFALO ROBES FOR SALE by the Bale at the Head Quarters of the NORTHWESTERN FUR COMP'Y, No. 118 Lake street, Chicago, Ill. J. A. SMITH & CO.

NEW YORK STEAM DYE WORKS, Wm. Yerbury, 127 South Clark street, between Madison and Monroe, Chicago. Dyes and cleans all kinds of Silk and Woolen Goods. Also Straw and Leghorn Bonnets Bleached and pressed in the best manner. Dyeing and Repairing. All orders by Mail or Express promptly attended to. P. O. Box [illegible]

GUNS! GUNS!! GUNS!!! Revolvers of all kinds, Officers' Swords, Belts, Sashes, &c. Bowie Knives and Military Goods of all kinds [illegible] ... [illegible] GEO. T. ABBEY, 129 Lake street.

Miscellaneous.

WHOLESALE DRY GOODS

P. PALMER,

112, 114, 116 Lake Street.

500 Bales DOMESTICS,

Bought before the late advance, and will be sold from ½ to one cent per yard less than can be bought elsewhere in this market.

50 Bales Stark Sheeting,
50 " Lawrence Sheeting,
50 " Appleton do.
50 " Indian Head do.
50,000 Stark Mill Bags, [illegible]
20,000 Lewiston Bags, [illegible]
15,000 Cohoes Bags, [illegible]
15,000 Manchester Bags, [illegible]
20,000 Ozark Bags, [illegible]
50 Cases Merrimac Prints,
25 " American Print Works,
25 " Richmond Works,
50 " Bleached Muslin, [illegible]
20 " Cotton Flannels,
20 " Denims,
20 Bales Stripe and Tick,
200 " Batts,
25 Cases American De Laine, [illegible]

HOSIERY, NOTIONS, SHAWLS, SILKS,

ALSO,

THE ABOVE AT RETAIL.

Carpets, Oil Cloths, Curtain Goods,

BEDDING AND FEATHERS.

P. PALMER,

112, 114 and 116 Lake Street.

TO SHIPPERS OF PRODUCE TO THE NEW YORK MARKET.

The subscribers having for the last [illegible] been engaged in the

JOBBING FLOUR TRADE,

In the city of New York, [illegible] ... FLOUR, GRAIN OR PRODUCE ... [illegible]

CROMWELL & [illegible], No. 209 Front Street, N. Y.

REFER BY PERMISSION TO [illegible] ... SETH WALKER, [illegible] ... Commission, Chicago.

RIGGS' HARD RUBBER TRUSS.—Hernia and all forms of Rupture cured by the Hard Rubber Truss.

RIGGS' HARD RUBBER TRUSS.

This Truss is having a success [illegible] ... before unknown in the history of Trusses ... [illegible]

RIGGS' HARD RUBBER TRUSS.

[illegible]

RIGGS' HARD RUBBER TRUSS.

[illegible]

RIGGS' HARD RUBBER TRUSS.

20 years' standing, [illegible] ... Post Office Box [illegible]

$30 AND $[illegible] EACH.

UNION SEWING MACHINES.

The improved DOUBLE-THREADED UNION MACHINE, elegantly finished with silver plate, [illegible]

UNION SEWING MACHINES

with drawers and a Hemmer, all complete, are now offered at the extremely low price of [illegible]

UNION SEWING MACHINES

stand, $30 each. The reputation already [illegible] ... these Machines will be greatly [illegible]

UNION SEWING MACHINES

valuable improvements recently attached. Every seamstress or tailor should [illegible] ... in their sale.

UNION SEWING MACHINES

when such a machine can be had at [illegible] ... A liberal discount will be given [illegible] ... in their sale.

UNION SEWING MACHINE COMPANY, Office 40 Franklin-st., Chicago. Address [illegible] Agent for the [illegible] ... Post Office Box [illegible] ☞ SEND FOR A CIRCULAR [illegible]

FOREST HOME FOR BOYS.—The proprietor of this establishment, having had an experience of more than [illegible] ... the training of youths in a Family School in a [illegible] section of New England, is desirous of [illegible] ... family four boys under twelve years of age [illegible] other—his own son—five in all.

A THOROUGH SCHOOL,

combined with a delightful HOME, in the [illegible] of plains and woodland, on the [illegible] ... or five miles south of the Post Office in Chicago ... CONFIDENT proposal of those who have [illegible] ... the care of orphan children, will find [illegible] ... with references to more prominent [illegible] ... quire further. Address REV. W. A. [illegible]

JOHN P. KELLOGG & CO., No. 44 Water Street, New York, OFFER FOR SALE, FROM UNITED STATES BONDED WAREHOUSE, OF THEIR OWN IMPORTATION:

COGNAC BRANDIES—[illegible] ... own vintages, dark and pale, in [illegible] and eighths.

ROCHELLE BRANDIES—[illegible]

HOLLAND GIN—[illegible]

RUM—St. Croix and Jamaica [illegible]

WINES—Port, Sherry, [illegible] ... and others, of various grades.

OIL—Fine Bordeaux Table, [illegible]

SOMETHING NEW.—THE FOUNTAIN HAIR BRUSH.

This Brush possesses [illegible] ... [illegible] GALE BROTHERS, Importers and dealers in Fancy and [illegible]

ATTENTION, CAVALRY OFFICERS—A few OFFICERS' SADDLES, SABRE BELTS, STRAPS AND CAP ORNAMENTS, extra good and cheap, just received. [illegible] ... at ROWLEY'S, [illegible] street, over U. S. Express Office.

SHIP BUILDING AND REPAIRING.—The undersigned, [illegible] ... having permanently located himself at [illegible] ... the above business, [illegible] ... Office and Yard foot of [illegible]

PASTURE—TAME GRASS. THE UNDERSIGNED HAS 3,000 to 4,000 Acres of Superior Pasture. [illegible] ... Principally Timothy, Blue Grass and [illegible] ... County, Illinois, FOR RENT. ... Apply to M. L. SULLIVANT, [illegible]

UNION TOBACCO FACTORY. M. SCHOTTENFELS, manufacturer of PLUG CHEWING TOBACCO. Office and Factory 188 South Water, [illegible] ... Wells and Lasalle streets, Chicago.

SORGHUM SYRUP BARRELS. 1500 No. 1 Molasses Barrels ... For sale by [illegible]

CANDLES.—Grocers and others in want of BARRETT'S STEAM [illegible] ... [illegible]

LARGE OR SMALL [illegible] ... [illegible]

CHICAGO TRIBUNE, DAILY, TRI-WEEKLY AND WEEKLY. Office, No. 51 Clark Street.

TERMS OF THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE:

Daily, delivered in city, per year	$ 8.00
Daily, delivered in city, per week	.15
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Daily, to mail subscribers, per six months	4.00
Tri-Weekly, per year	4.00
Weekly, single subscribers, (6 mo's, $1.00)	1.50
" 3 copies	4.00
" 5 copies	6.00
" 10 copies	10.00
" 20 copies, and 1 to getter up of club	20.00

☞ Additions to clubs may be made at any time at the same rate.

☞ Money in Registered Letters may be sent at our risk.

Address "CHICAGO TRIBUNE," Chicago, Ill.

Chicago Tribune

THURSDAY, OCTOBER 24, 1861.

GENERAL FREMONT.

Yesterday was the day when, according to certain newspaper authority, Gen. Fremont was to resign his command into the hands of Gen. Hunter, and the Washington correspondent of the New York *Tribune* telegraphed, on Tuesday, the final result of a Cabinet meeting to this effect. The report gained considerable credence in St. Louis, but aroused no ill temper, as upon a former occasion. We have now direct and authoritative advices, both from Washington and St. Louis, that Gen. Fremont has not been superseded in his command, and that his case was not even under consideration by the Cabinet on Tuesday.

HOW TO MAKE SECESSIONISTS.

The common belief of the more ignorant people in Missouri is that the Government of the United States is broken up and dissolved, and that the "invasion" of their State by the troops of Illinois, Iowa and Indiana is for the purpose of conquest and plunder. This lie is studiously and steadily inculcated by their leaders; and we have the testimony of Mark H. Cassel, Esq., our Canal Trustee in this State, who was thirteen days a prisoner in the rebel camp, for saying that the soldiers, many of whom are honest but deluded men, religiously believe it, and that their presence in the field is in consequence of the imposition that has been practiced upon them. We ask what arguments or facts in the newspapers, what proclamations issued by commanding Generals, what private assurances of Union men, can uproot this belief when occurrences like those described by a correspondent of the Cincinnati *Gazette*, who is with Gen. Fremont, are permitted wherever the Union army moves. Describing the march towards Warsaw, he says:

In my last letter I spoke of the inauguration of the foraging system, and the disappearance of feathered bipeds, etc., from the face of the earth hereabouts. I regret to say that the practice was carried to extremes by soldiers and officers, until Gen. Fremont felt bound for the honor and reputation of the United States army to put a stop to it. On the road on Tuesday last, we saw regiments of troops passing along, three-fourths of the members of which carried dead turkeys, geese or chickens on their bayonets. Nearly every army wagon we passed contained a couple of slaughtered hogs or calves. Worse than all, many soldiers killed stock at farms and left nine-tenths of the carcass to rot upon the ground. Houses were entered and depleted of victuals; whether the occupants were Unionists or Disunionists, the soldiers seldom stopped to inquire. Assuming an authority never given them, they plundered everything and anything. Such a state of things could not long exist without bringing disgrace upon our army and our cause. On Wednesday morning Gen. Fremont put an emphatic veto on it in the shape of an order to the effect that any soldiers or officers convicted of foraging or plundering without authority from him should be shot without mercy.

Were this the only case of the kind, it might be attributed to the lax discipline prevailing among newly recruited men. But it is not. Just such scenes had attended the march of the Union troops in almost every place where they have penetrated the enemy's country. And the track of our columns in Missouri may to-day be known by the converts to secession, that the outrages of our soldiers have made. This is hard; but it is true. When Gen. McDowell moved out to Bull Run, the line of march of his army was marked by wanton and needless devastation; and only a few days ago, Gen. McClellan's men—after following up the retiring rebels,—were severely reproved for their destructive and felonious propensities. Hurlbut's troops eclipsed them all in Northern Missouri by the variety and extent of the offences of which disciplined soldiers would have been ashamed.

It is time that commanders should take this matter in hand. The fighting will not, we hope, be confined to the border. As our arms push their way south, they must convince as well as overcome—convince the people, not the leaders, that our purpose is to save not to destroy; that the presence of Federal troops is a guaranty of safety to person and property that is never violated. Only belief in our desire to do right can maintain obedience in the States that may yield to our superior force.

Camp Wild Cat, Ky., and the Advance of Zollicoffer.

The advance of Gen. Zollicoffer upon the Union troops at Camp Wild Cat, Kentucky, and his repulse, brings these localities into temporary notice. The strategic points may easily be observed by a reference to the map. The Covington and Lexington Railroad ends at Nicholasville, and from that place to Cumberland Gap there is a direct turnpike, running almost in a straight line. Seventeen miles beyond Nicholasville, in Garrard county, upon the farm of Mr. Dick Robinson, is the celebrated camp bearing his name, where some 6,000 Kentuckians and East Tennesseeans have been recruited under Gen. Geo. H. Thomas, of the Army. There are also several Ohio regiments at Camp Dick Robinson. Forty five miles beyond, upon Rockcastle Creek, is Camp Wild Cat, so called, where Col. Stephen T. Garrard has been organizing a regiment of loyal men. The highway is McAdamized, and in splendid condition at all times, from Nicholasville, past Camp Dick Robinson, to Oak Orchard, within twenty-five miles of Camp Wild Cat. Gen Zollicoffer entered the State at the Gap. His entrenchments, which may be called the base line of his operations, are at Cumberland Ford, ten miles beyond. He has been moving up the turnpike, now advancing, now retreating, for some weeks. He has almost a clear road for seventy miles from the Gap, until he reaches Rockcastle Creek. There had been reports for some days that he was approaching Col. Garrard. One regiment was sent forward from Camp Dick Robinson, and Garrard was ordered, if he could not defend himself, to fall back to Oak Orchard, and maintain himself there at all hazards. It seems, however, that he has been able to drive off his assailants. Being now so near our position at Camp Dick Robinson, (forty-eight miles,) it is expected that Gen. Thomas will, as speedily as possible, move out to attack him and drive him from the State. Gen. O. M. Mitchel, to whom the command of this wing of the army was first assigned, has, it will be remembered, been ordered by Secretary Cameron to confine himself to his original sphere of action near Cincinnati.

Anti-McClellan Intrigues.

[From Washington Cor. N. Y. Times, 21st.]

A correspondent of the *Times* alluded the other day to the public impatience with the cautious policy pursued by Gen. McClellan, and to the blame which begins to be laid to his door. His enemies are taking advantage of these complaints, and it is begining to be whispered about Washington that a conspiracy has been formed against him, looking to his displacement and supersedure. It is true that the conspirators are not the men to bring forward a charge of inaction or aversion to offensive operations against the enemy—because it so happens that the "rascally virtue," prudence, is a distinguishing characteristic of McClellan's enemies. But they nevertheless foster the spirit of complaint, and throw in the ingredients of fault-finding with the personnel of his military household. It is proper to notice some of these insinuations.

In so responsible a position as that held by Gen. McClellan, it is not only natural, but desirable, that he should have near him those in whose judgment and integrity he has the utmost confidence; and if these qualities happen to be found in a near relative, the bond of fidelity will be all the stronger. He has in no instance appointed any member of his family, who has not been fully qualified for the position, or by whom the public has not been faithfully served. There is, perhaps, no man in the army of the same age, who is the judgment of his comrades, has rendered more faithful and valuable service to the country than Gen. Marcy, the Chief of Staff, though they were never acknowledged or officially recognized by the Davis and Floyd Administration. And here I desire to point a resemblance as well as a difference. Gen. Scott has secured the appointment of his son-in-law, to the office of Inspector General, and Gen. McClellan has given the same position to his father-in-law. But here the resemblance ceases. Gen. Marcy is actually engaged in the organization of the army of the Potomac, working early and late in the manifold duties of his position, while Col. Scott is in quiet possession of New York, that city having been constituted a military post for his exclusive convenience.